PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,451—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, rd Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month,

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 25, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 17th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd November, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 6th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

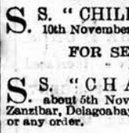
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once,

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	25th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection, with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOKS Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK

STOCK.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN ONLY.

From the BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

The Superiority of this Linen is so well known that TREACHER & Co., Ld., with confidence, guarantee that it will give Universal Satisfaction in the future as it has done in the past. This Season's Goods are to hand, and are of Excellent Designs.

TABLE CLOTHS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 410	Superior Double Damask Choice Design	72" by 72" each	9 0	10 0
" 411	do. do. do	90" by 90" "	12 0	13 8
" 412	Double Damask for Ordinary Use	72" by 72" "	6 8	7 4
" 413	do. do.	90" by 90" "	8 8	9 8
" 414	Superior Damask by the yard	72"	5 0	5 10
" 415	do. do.	90"	6 0	6 12

We specially commend Nos. 414, 415 to Messes and Clubs as we can cut and hem any length required.

DAMASK NAPKINS.

DRESSED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

No. 416	Superior Double Damask, Choice Design	25" by 25" per doz.	14 0	15 12
" 417	Double Damask for Ordinary Use	per doz.	8 0	9 0

ROUN YLES.

No. 418	Roun D'Oyles, New Patterns	7" by 7" per doz.	4 8	5 0

COMPLETE LIST OF LINEN OF ALL KINDS.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION BY R. OF P.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1835. **MORENAS & CO.,** ESTABLISHED 1835.

THE PREMISES ARE THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

THIS is the House to visit during the Hot Weather,

and at all Seasons of the year, for Delicious

ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.

PUNKAHS OVER EVERY TABLE.

OUR ICES AND REFRESHMENTS

HAVE BEEN NOTED FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MORENAS & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the ublic that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by th following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Stemer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arbia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Brannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Cædonia	19th do.

NEW YEA'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Astralia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egpt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES sould arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shnnon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nsia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive inBombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intded to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Lathn and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the packa.

Full particulars of contents and vab of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRES

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Cb

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KIN Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bom Gazette" Office.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	50	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1229.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	43
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

CAUTION.

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT was recently charged at Calcutta with having sold a bottle of disinfectant, known as "Sanitary Fluid," under the name of "Phenyle" which is the Trade Mark of Messrs. Morris, Little & Sons. The defendant tendered an apology and gave an undertaking that he would not in future sell any such disinfectant under the name of Phenyle; he also paid the costs incurred in the prosecution.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY :

Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS :

Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES :

Designs of various leading patterns now available.

MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES :

Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES :

Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi Official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS :

A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING :

Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

STATIONERY CABINETS :

Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS :

Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders, Designs in Neutral Tints.

INVITATION CARDS :

For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

VISITING CARDS :

Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged Cards, in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

NOTICE.

WE have Admitted Mr. JOSEPH ELIAS EZRA, a PARTNER in our Firm, as from the 1st January, 1898.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the death of Mr. JAYA KARADI LINGU, a representative of the Byculla Ward, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888.

I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, 21st November, 1898, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

A MUSICAL AT HOME,

Will be given by Madame LILY HOWARD
At "MINGLEWADY"
(Opposite Mazagon Post Office)

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2ND, AT 5-30 P.M.

The Funds are for St. JOHN'S CHURCH, Umarkadi. The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised their Services:—Miss HARDINGE, Mr. McNAUGHT, Mr. PUNNETT, Mr. A. RHENIUS, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Light Refreshments in the Interval.

Tickets One Rupee.—Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 20 DATED 27TH OCTOBER 1898.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer at Calcutta up to 12 noon, on the date fixed below for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 18th November 1898.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable rom the above officer.

Description of Articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract From	Period of Contract To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Borongo, Rangoon, Batoum (Russian) or American Kerosine Oil.	Several Commissariat stations in the Bengal Command.	For one year—121566 Imperial Gallons. For five years—6 7830 do.	1st April 1899.	31st March 1900, or for 3 years up to 31st March 1904.	Two per cent. of the value of the supply at the tendered rate but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	29th November 1898.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of property at Mahalakshmi advertised to take place TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant, 1898, on account and risk of Doolubhdas Balmookundas, is POSTPONED.

SALE OF VERY OLD CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will TO-MOR ROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the property of R. Thom Esqr., Assistant Collector, Salt, comprising a choice collection of old China jars, vases, flower pots, bowls, tea-pots, tiny coffee cups, very old China plates and saucers, old Satsuma, Cloisaini and Vienna vases and bowls, a large old copper tray, silver and copper tray, copper and brass plates, besides a lot of domestic utensils, including Russian coffee, pot, electro mugs, beakers, pickle frame, liquor frame, filter, etc.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

High Class English Cycles for Ladies and Gentlemen sold at reduced prices to clear consignment. A rare opportunity. Inspection invited.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st. November, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Sale in Bombay of valuable Ginning Factory at Malegaum to be put up for Sale by Public Auction, in one lot, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Auction Rooms, in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of the transferees of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwalla, the mortgagor.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of land, Barda, admeasuring eight acres and fifteen guntas or thereabouts, situate in the District of Nassik, within the sub-district of Malegaum, Moze Chandanpuri and bearing Survey No. 308, together with the messuages, tenements, building, and out-houses standing thereon, and known as the Bhajiwalla's Ginning Factory, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by a piece of land, bearing Survey No. 301, on or towards the west by a piece of land bearing Survey No. 298, on or towards the north, by a piece of land bearing Survey No. 299, and on or towards the south, by Survey Nos. 260 and 261, and were formerly in the occupation of Shantaram Narayan Vakil, and are now in that of Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwalla.

Also all the steam engines, boilers, mill gear, mill-wright work, machinery, implements and utensils, an inventory whereof may be inspected at our Sale Rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to the Manager,

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Shanghai, China.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 3330 OF 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST .....PLAINTIFFS.

vs.

ASHBAI, WIFE OF TRICUMJEE WALJEE, DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of April, 1898, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 392-2-5 for debt and costs.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 2nd day of August, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right title and interest of the Defendant above-named in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1850, Street No. 1 and 5, and bounded as follows :—On the North by Cooria Street, on the South by Musjid Bridge Street North, on the East by the Land formerly leased by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to the said Bai Ashbai and on the West by Clive Road, which said premises are together with various other properties registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Ashbai, widow of the late Tricumjee Waljee and her tenants or tenants of persons claiming throug her.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Action on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

1. Under clause, E, of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is notified that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay claim under an Indenture of Lease dated 27th of September, 1834, in addition to Rs. 482-2-5 the amount for which the property in this suit has been attached and is about to be sold by the Sheriff a further sum of Rs. 745-0-6 for rent due in respect of and chargeable upon the said property for the months of March, April, May, June, July and August 1898 and Court Costs .The said Trustees also claim such further sum as may become due to them for rent up to the date of the sale. The said Trustees also claim that the building to be sold shall be put in repair by the painting of the Wood Work and the Colour Washing of the outside walls and that the godown on the ground floor shall be cleaned and the walls thereof coloured or limewashed and that the property shall be sold subject to all the covenants of the said Indenture of Lease of the 27th of September 1884, made between the Claimants of the one part and Ashbai wife of Tricumjee Waljee of the other part. 2. Claim of the Deccan Bank, Limited, for Rs. 53,000 and Rs. 13,246-14-6 for arrears of interest up to 28th day of May, 1898, and further interest up to date and other costs, charges and expenses as chargeable under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th day of September, 1892, upon the said property to be put up for sale together with other leasehold property the sale whereof in Suit 2985 of 1898 of the Bombay Small Causes Court has been advertised in the "Times of India," and "Bombay Samachar" of the 15th August, 1898, respectively.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs) the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. In the event of the Plaintiffs becoming the purchasers they are at liberty to set off against the amount of the purchase money the amount due to them under the said Decree.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 31st day of October, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references. Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

A LADY wishes to recommend Her MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS just out from England. Good Needlewoman. Apply "E. C." Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PHAETON to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Most Cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, Wai.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Homee N. A. Wadia's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Cycle, Bamboo and Ralli Cart, Horse, &c., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, to be SOLD on 2nd instaat.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of BOOT and SHOES for Ladies, Gents and Children to make room for Xmas Goods, from 1st to 15th November, 1898, at Messrs. HASSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE and BROS., Shop No. 1 and 2, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. Address—"W," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR XMAS BAZAR is now open. Hundreds of Novelties in Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, at prices beyond competition. Liberal discount to Xmas Tree holders, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiespiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application at the MANAGER free of charge.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL. Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona,

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, England Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above REGISTERED Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioner and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and curing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Rose Rash and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the great specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it never has "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONBOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates,

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,950,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople &c., Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

*NOW PUBLIS

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent, per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, arrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52. —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
JOHN WALPER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per nt. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be rtained on application.

RRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened oved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when sued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-

EXCHANGE payable in the principal pe, India, China, and Australia purted.

granted on the Head Office and Bank and on the principal Cities of stralia. Remittances may be made

dertakes the purchase and sale of urities, Stocks, and Shares, and or safe custody realising Interest en due.

SH CREDITS granted on approv-

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,183½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	85x
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Ahmedabad	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	90	all	... per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Dyeing	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	6
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	410
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan Ginning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	390
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	185
Jevraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khatangum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	965xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,250
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	96 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 6	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	ra 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	360
Oriental.....	6,72[illegible]			[illegible] per ct.	
Pioneer Emergency Mills, Co.(Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1 050
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs3	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Swadeshi Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	690
Sholapore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,850
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	230
Star of India ...	11,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	615
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.10	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	330
Venishunker Lukhmisaunker Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	465
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	170
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	90
Bruce Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs 12½	192xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs10	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	225+80	775
Frenchman	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	325
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahava Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munsuri M	100	250	a	15	245
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs50	575xd
New Indian ...	00	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales.	100	500	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	685
Siad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,050	100	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	435
Surah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		000		Rs 75	1,025xd
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd
ack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
alman File ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,500
Do, New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,395
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ... ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	,000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empiroof India Life A, Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	180
Larokn & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	45
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Port Canning Co.	5,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	440
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100		5	70
Treacher & Co.,	2,000	500		0	1,017 1-2
Thacker & Co.,	800	100			140
Telephone Co....	5,000	251		dvdR°½	284

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 0-48m., 0-22a. Low water, 6-28m., 6-13a.

Bombay Medical Union, discussion on the position of Professor Haffkine's inoculation, Readymoney Building, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 p.m., to-day (Tuesday.)

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Deogar Baria, accompanied by sixteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Saturday, and is staying at Mr. Kalidas Jetha's bungalow, Walkeshwar Road.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—Hack Victoria No. 186, was on Sunday evening, being driven towards the Apollo Bunder, and when near the Sailor's Home, the horse took fright and bolted, upsetting the victoria on the bunder. Mr. J. Bohim and his brother Mr. A. Bohim, who were in the carriage, were thrown out, the former sustaining slight injury to his right arm.

FRAUD BY A SERVANT.—Hunsraj Lalchund, moonim in the firm of Currimji Jeevonji of Samuel Street, has reported to the police that he entrusted one Laximon Subanund, a servant of the firm, with Rs. 1,200 in currency notes and cash, to pay into two different firms. Luximon did not return, and on enquiries being made, it was discovered that he had not paid the money.

A MISSING RIFLE.—Private Harris of D. Company, Warwickshire Regiment, has reported to the police that on the morning of the 28th ultimo, while he was engaged with the baggage belonging to Major Irvin, he placed his Lee Metford Rifle in a shed in the Sassoon Dock and shortly after he found the rifle missing. It is believed to have been placed in the troop train with other rifles.

BURGLARY AT FANASWADY.—Madanmohan Shivdas, having his pedi in Anunt Reeshee's Wady, Fanaswady, has reported to the police, that some time during the night of the 29th ultimo, his place of business was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing two bars of a window on the ground floor of the house, and currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 595-12-9, and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 51-4, property collectively valued at Rs. 647-9, was stolen from locked wooden boxes.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW—Rookha, a Hindu girl, aged five years, daughter of a fitter employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops and residing at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, was on Sunday morning playing on the third storey of a neighbours' house, when she accidentally fell out of a window on to the road below, a height of about twenty feet, fracturing her skull. She was picked up unconscious and bleeding from the nose and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in the afternoon. At an Inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STONE MASON.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Crushna Nana, a Hindu stone mason, aged thirty years. On the afternoon of the 4th ultimo, deceased was engaged in breaking stones in a quarry hole at Parel Tank Road, when the hammer struck him on the middle finger of his left hand, causing a bleeding wound thereon. The injured finger was bandaged and the deceased continued to attend to his work until a few days ago, when tetanic symptoms developed and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

THE SUICIDE OF A HINDU MENDICANT.—Brahamanund Chitganund, a Hindu religious mendicant, who was, on Wednesday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital from his chawl at Dadur, suffering from arsenic poisoning, and whose dying declaration was recorded by Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, died yesterday afternoon, in the hospital. Brahmanund and his neighbour, a woman named Manibai, both partook of arsenic in consequence of certain allegations made against them by another woman, named Maneck, living in the same chawl. Manibai died on the following morning, and [illegible] the jury returned a verdict of suicide. Brahmanund died yesterday, and the coroner being informed of it, he ordered the body to be disposed of, as he died under circumstances similar to those under which Manibai met with her death.

WEARY OF LIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Love Lane, Byculla, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Satbai, a Khoja woman, aged twenty-four years, residing at Nishanpada Road. About eight months ago the deceased was divorced by her first husband and shortly after married by *nikra* one Jaffer Soomar and the couple lived happily together in a room of a house at Nishanpada Road. About two months ago she became ill, when Jaffer took her to her brother's house and left her there. Since then Satbai had not been right in her head; used to stay away from home and complained to her brother that she was tired of life, which had been rendered miserable by ill-health and by her husband, who had deserted her. During her stay at her brother's house, she used to say that she thought she was a burden to him. On Sunday she was found missing from home and while a search was being made for her, a servant in the employ of the family of the late Aga Jungi-haw, saw the body of the deceased floating in a well in the compound of his master's bungalow at Nesbit Road and reported the matter to to the police. The body was removed from the well. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned by the jury.

A REPENTANCE COMETH LATE.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Girdhur Narotam, a Kapole Bania, aged twenty-seven years, residing in that locality. The deceased was in the service of a grocer at Falkland Road, and resided in his master's premises. On Sunday, another servant of the grocer, noticed the shop closed and the door of the room in which deceased used to sleep fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door and failing to get a reply, went to the Null Bazaar Police Station, and gave information to the police. The latter arrived and opened the door by sending a man through the weather frame of a window of an adjoining house. The deceased was found lying dead on his back on a mattress on the floor of his room. In searching the room, the police found several letters, alleged to have been written in the deceased's own hand-writing, lying by his side. In one of these letters, dated the 29th ultimo, deceased stated that he had committed suicide of his own free will, because he had not been happy in this world since his infancy; because he had been discarded by his parents on account of his dissolute habits, and because there were no chances of attaining happiness in this world. He blamed no one for his rash act. The letter further stated that after offering his prayers to the Almighty he committed the act at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. He had not visited the boarding-house for the last four days, as boarders in that house used to insult him. He was not indebted to any one, and requested his master to make arrangements for his funeral. After expressing his repentance for his bad habits, he finally asked his master's forgiveness. The evidence of a servant to an opium vendor went to show, that about half-past 6 o'clock on the previous evening, the deceased had purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium for four annas. A silver waist-band, a pair of silver ear-rings, and a silver finger ring were found on the deceased's person. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

AN interesting lecture "On the Advantages of the British Rule in India," in connection with the above Institution, was delivered last Sunday by Mr. Isidore Mendonca, before a large audience, composed of English-speaking people. The Rev. Canon Lobo, Vicar of N. S. de Gloria, took the chair. The lecturer at the onset, went into the early history of India and gave a graphic description of cruelties and several barbarous customs which were practised in India by several dynasties that preceded the English, such as "infanticide," "suttee" and others, which were successfully removed by the benign British rule. He drew a contrast between the English and the Portuguese, and showed by practical examples how the Portuguese subjects were tyrannised over by their own rulers whose only boast was, that they were the first who brought the light of civilisation and faith into the East, but their defective education, faulty administration, and want of commerce were the cause of the present decadence of the Portuguese colonies; and the Lecturer said if it were not for the English, they would have been severely handicapped in the struggle for life. Several gentlemen took part in the discussion that followed, and on a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. D. R. Simoens to the lecturer, the audience dispersed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.
ALL SAINTS DAY.—NOVEMBER 1.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong.

ALL SOULS' DAY—NOVEMBER 2.

7 a.m.—Requiem Celebration (Choral).
Alms during the Fist for the all Saints Sisters.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba..	0	0	
	Fort, Southern.....	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	17
	Chuckla.....	2	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
	Market.....	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
C	Fanaswady	1	0	21
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
	Khetwadi	0	0	
D	Girgaum	0	0	9
	Chowpatty.....	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	1	0	
E	Second Nagpada	1	0	20
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla.....	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewree.....	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown ...	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		3	20
	Molykhana.....		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total.....	11	11	98
	Total plague deaths to date...	31,802	28,007	
	Same date last year.....	10	2	98

CHOLERA.

Attock	0
Deaths	1

DAMAUN.

For the last five days, small gratuities are being paid by order of His Excellency the Governor to mitra machis of Kharewadi, who suffered from the second attack of plague, and since Friday among the machis of Kathiria whose names are enlisted as being the sufferers in the plague in 1897. The reasons assigned for the destruction of 25 dogs at Lower Damaun, and 20 at Upper Damaun, even on the Dussera day are, that for many days the ownerless pariah dogs disturb the repose of the people. Some have exhibited signs of rabies, and sometime ago, two persons were bitten by dogs and died.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 28th October, were as follows :—

Cities,	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay.....	111	104
Karachi.....	53	58
Poona	80	86
Districts.		
Ahmedabad.....	...	...
Kaira.....	4	4
Broach	25	11
Surat	6	1
Thana.....	13	14
Nasik	98	84
Poona	99	96
Satara	454	371
Sholapur	37	33
Belgaum	1,581	1,246
Dharwar	2,301	1,815
Bijapur	144	103
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	73	56
Kathiawar	49	46
Kolhapur	803	598
Cutch	23	18
Rewa Kantha.....	4	3
Palanpur	...	...
Sachin	...	...
Akalkot	1	2
Aundh	16	13
Bhor	50	45

The total plague figures to date stands as follows :—

Deaths previously reported.....	1,04	985	130, 291
Week ending 28th October	5,027		4,051
Total to date	170,912		134,945

No cases or deaths occurred among Europeans during the week.

THE LATE MR. RANCHODLAL CHOTALALL.

THE following is an excerpt from the proceedings of the Ahmedabad Municipality on the death of Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalall C. I. E., president of that body :—

Mr. L. M. Wadia, said :—I rise to perform a very painful duty. The death of our worthy President has deprived us of a guiding hand and it is meet that we should adjourn to-day without transacting any business. R. B. Ranchodlal has served this municipality for the last 30 years, 14 out of which he was at the head of it. His labour was of love and he devoted all his intellect and zeal to the good of the city. He has ungrudgingly worked without any remuneration save that of the approbation of his fellow citizens. The interests of the municipality were so much at his heart that he even transacted municipal business on the last day of his life from his death bed as could be seen from the signature he had written on a letter to the Collector about four hours before his death. We cannot but admire his tact and perseverance in leading us through our difficulties and he was not a light task in managing the affairs of such a large municipality like that of Ahmedabad. The Water Works carried out after great obstruction and opposition of the people is a monument of his work and it was he who has made our municipality the premier one in the Presidency, of course excepting the City of Bombay. With these few remarks I beg to repose :—That this meeting do stand adjourned without transacting any business as a token of respect to the memory of its recently deceased President Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlal Chotalall, C. I. E., and that a letter of condolence be sent by the chairman of this meeting to the members of his family expressing the deep and sincere regret felt by this municipality at the irreparable loss it has sustained in the death of its first citizen-President who more than 30 years, had rendered invaluable services to this municipality and the City.

Mr. Taylor, in seconding said :—We are now met under the shadow of a great grief, for upon this municipality has fallen a heavy blow, the heaviest that could have fallen. While bowing under the hand of God Whose ways are inscrutable, we can but express ourselves as we all feel at the loss of our revered President. By his wonderful perseverance, his patience under difficulties, his courage in face of all opposition, and his devotion to duty, he has truly and admirably discharged the functions that devolved upon him as President of this municipality, but also each one of us an example which we can not too assiduously follow. Were ours the same unflinching devotion and zeal, it would be well for this municipality and for the people whose interests are placed in our hands. Sorrowing ourselves we can not but remember at this hour the still more poignant grief of his afflicted family, and we desire as a municipality to express to them our deep sympathy in this their hour of sad bereavement. And it is not his family alone, nor this municipality and City alone, we share in the present sorrow, but the whole of Gurat and the Bombay Presidency are to-day prostrate through the loss of our respected and ever loved and lamented fellow Citizen, the Honourable Rao Bahadoor Ranchodlal Chotalall, C.I.E.

The motion was unanimously carried and the meeting adjourned.

The inhabitants of Sadra however thus addressed the late Rao Bahadur's son :—It is with the deepest sorrow that the Sadra public has heard of the death of our illustrious father, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalall, C.I.E., whose charities and munificence extended even to this rather-out-of-the-way place. We, the undersigned, beg to offer our sincere condolence to yourself and family. This bereavement is a sad loss not only to you and your nations but is an admittedly irreparable national loss, and naturally enough, we are sorely afflicted on receiving the unexpected melancholy intelligence which reached us at this place last night. The inhabitants of this small station who had come in personal contact with him during his occasional visits to this place all—old and young—admire his simple living and high thinking and recount many amiable virtues with feelings of gratitude and reverence. His instructive style of conversation left everlasting effects on those who met him, and his social nature

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	407,000	339,000	325,000
Exports to U. Kingdom.....	193,000	137,000	161,000
,, Continent	125,000	124,000	109,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	2,243,000	2,122,000	2,338,000
exports to U. K. do. ...	724,000	626,000	709,000
,, to Continent do. ...	575,000	581,000	551,000
Stock in the Ports	960,000	749,000	1,049,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,033,000	2,523,140	3,104,650
,, ,, Surats	72,000	51,990	1,650,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool.....	593,000	354,370	435,110
,, London	5,000	4,590	11,500
American Afloat	360,000	341,500	387,000
East Indian	1,000	500	5,000
Total..	959,000	799,870	838,610
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 3-32d.	3 3-81.	4 17-32d.
,, Good Dholleras.....	2 5-8d.	3d.	3 11-16d.
Difference.....	15-32d.	3-8d.	27-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	4,80,982
,, ,, Branches.....	Inc.	,,	4,40,088
Other ,, ...	Inc.	,,	38,50,049
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,100
Other authorised ,, ...	Dec.	,,	7,880
Loans	Dec.	,,	1,63,231
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Inc.	,,	17,81,304
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	6,099
Cash	Inc.	,,	21,02,728

Against the decrease in the preceding week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay amounting to some 1 1-2 lakh, at 219 lakhs, there was an increase last week of 21 lakhs, at 240 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of over 4 3-4 lakhs, while at the Branches there was an addition of about 4 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 1 1-2 lakh less ; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was an increase of 17 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The operations both on account of shippers and the mills continue on but a small scale. To-day the purchases of the former were 25 bales New Akola, at Rs. 133, 50 New Bengal at Rs. 132 1-4, 50 New Khangaum, at Rs. 133 1-2, 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 127, and 100 Karanja at Rs. 123 ; and those of the mills were 200 new Akola at Rs. 133 and 200 at Rs. 130, 200 New Khangaum, at Rs. 134, 100 New Pachora, at Rs. 125, 100 Wadhwan, at Rs 123, 150 Amreli, at Rs. 125, 100 Khandwa at Rs. 127, 150 Mahua at Rs. 130, 100 Buranpore at Rs. 125, and 200 Surat at Rs. 147 per candy. For Good Broach, March delivery at Rs. 151 was quoted ; for Good Bhownugger, forMay, Rs. 134and for "Fully Good" Bengal January delivery, Rs. 123 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm in tone, with a small enquiry at current prices.

In the districts, as reported by the telegraphic advices received this morning, the weather is bright and seasonable, with the mornings cold and dewy ; at Dhulia the dewfall has been insufficient, but the cotton picking there continues, and the crops are doing well. At Sholapur the rabi crops are badly in need of rain, while the food-grains appear to be healthy. The rabi crop prospects at Barsi are now generally good. At Amraoti, as at Julgaon, Cotton is arriving in small quantities.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,810	bales.
Wheat	21,516	cwts.
Linseed	7,830	,,
Rapeseed	10,453	,,
Gingellyseed	4,811	,,
Poppyseed	893	,,
Castorseed	383	,,
Rice.....	984	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady with no business of importance reported to-day.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market continued steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. With the exception of re-sales which were offering to a moderate extent, there was not much business doing, and the market closed at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand... 1s. 4d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic ...1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs 1-71	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opened strong in tone at 93 7-8 for cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 13-16 for the settlement, but at the close 93 3-4 was quoted in both positions ; for Threes 84 1-4 was named.

SHARES.—Standard Mills are Rs. 20 higher ; Manockjee Petit and China Rs. 10 lower each, and Oriental Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 1 1-4, to Rs. 1,183 3-4 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs.	Oct. 29. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,39,630	42,55,638
Do. do. at Branches	28 46 613	32,86 731
Other Deposits	304,64 159	343,20 2 8
Post Bills	2 226	2,226
Credits, undrawn	22,66 832	20,69,995
Rs...	557,16,510	613 31 798
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	102.36.145	102 31 015
Other authorised Securities	34,38,329	34,90 649
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities.....	54,97,038	54,01,329
Loans do. do. do.	1,22,29,813	120,57,582
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	38,24,5 7	56,05 891
Dead Stock	4,15,333	4,15,333
Stamps and Stationery	21,715	21,792
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	97,320	1,03,119
Cash	219,05,003	210 07,735
Rs..	577,16,510	613,31,798

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st October, 1898.

[Differences in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran	31	2	10 p.m.	..	29
Suez	31	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31th October, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	35	...	1
,, Karachi	...	11	...	4
,, Madras	...	22	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—October 30.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY—October 31.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·3

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th October 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99..... ...	15,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 22nd October, 1898.....	9,437,200
Balance to be remitted from 23rd October 1898 to 31st March 1899	5,562,800

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MULLA-FIROZE—October 31, at Chundunwady, Jamsedjee Sapoorjee Mulla-Firoze aged 54. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 7 a. m., to-day.

BURMAH.

DEATH.

HOSKING—October 20, at Yercaud, E Hosking, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burmah.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—October 22, at Amrailcherra, South Sylhet the wife of B Cameron, of a daughter.
CRABB—October 17, at Joyramdanga Colliery, Asansol, the wife of G H Crabb, of a daughter.
SMALL—October 28, at Madras, the wife of J B Small, L F, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

SHARPE—October 24, at Jhansi, Wilfrid George, the dearly beloved and only son of Thomas and Katherine Sharpe, aged 2 year, 9 months and 25 days.
THORPE—October 27, at Lahore, Deborah Eleanor, the beloved wife of Lieutenant and Quarter Master A Thorpe, 1st Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, aged 34 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

IT is strange that Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith and well nigh the whole British press should have praised Lord Salisbury for upholding the right of Egypt to Fashoda as the legitimate possessor of all the territory once under the dominion of the Khedive. Lord Salisbury deliberately and of set purpose gave the go by to the theory of rightful Egyptian ownership on which Sir Edward Grey's momentous declaration was made in March 1895. On September 9th the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary took quite different ground in a despatch to Sir Edward Monson, in which he claimed that Fashoda was not the property of Egypt as formerly, but the property of Great Britain and Egypt derived from "the right of conquest resulting from the battle of Omdurman." When Reuter's summary of the official correspondence on the question of the Upper Nile came to hand, stating that Lord Salisbury instructed the British Ambassador to inform M. Delcasse that all the Khalifa's territories had passed by right of conquest to the British and Egyptian Governments, and that Great Britain did not consider their right was open to discussion, we pointed out—the same day October 11th—that this incautious change of front was an admission that the Soudan did not belong to Egypt but to the Khalifa, until the battle of Omdurman destroyed his title. That seemed to justify the contention of M. Delcasse, that Egypt having lost the Soudan, France was entitled to occupy any part of it. So patent was this departure from the former contention that the territory was *de jure* Egyptian, and that the Egyptian right had never lapsed, that on the 14th October we reverted to the subject and said :—"As we predicted, Lord Salisbury's maladroit statement that the whole of the territories of the Khalifa now belong to Great Britain and Egypt by right of conquest, strengthens the contention of the French that the Soudan had ceased to belong to Egypt, and had never been in the possession of Great Britain. The Foreign Minister has now admitted that until the battle of Omdurman, the Soudan belonged to the Khalifa and not to Egypt, and that the present claim to it is based on conquest. The *Temps*, which is the semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, has lost no time in taking advantage of the admission. It points out that Lord Salisbury no longer bases the Anglo-Egyptian claim to Fashoda on the anterior right of the Khedive, but on the right of conquest over the possessions of the Khalifa. The argument is, that, while the Khalifa was still in possession of Omdurman, and at the head of a formidable military force which, properly directed, might have upheld his sovereignty, the French expeled his garrison from Fashoda, and subsequestly drove back his steamer. France now holds Fashoda by right of conquest. The *Temps* naturally insists that the change of front of the British Government admits the French contention, that the territory in question was not Egyptian." On the 13th October the *Manchester Guardian* expressed its surprise that one of the most striking points in the Fashoda correspondence had been quite missed by the English press for three days—and apparently to the present hour—and that what was more, Lord Rosebery himself in his speech at Epsom on the previous evening did not touch upon it.

Yet the change of ground was complete and had been confirmed by a despatch from Lord Salisbury to the Ambassador at Paris, in which the reality of the "dominion" of the Khalifa was emphasised : "You should add, that whether in times of Egyptian or Dervish dominion, the region in which M. Marchand was found was never without an owner." The *Guardian* pointed out that a year ago it would have been strenuously denied that the Khalifa was the owner of Khartoum or Fashoda, or that he possessed dominion, or that his overthrow would be a conquest—an appropriation of territory previously alien. Lord Salisbury, of course, knew perfectly well the technical significance of the term "right of conquest" applied to Fashoda. Halleck, the great authority on international law, is naturally familiar to the experienced Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he shows very clearly all that is meant by that carefully chosen phrase : "The rights of conquest are derived from force alone. They begin with possession and end with loss of possession. There can be no antecedent claim or title from which any right of possession is derived ; for if so, it would not be a conquest. By the term conquest, we understand the forcible acquisition of territory admitted to belong to the enemy. Until the fact of conquest occurs, there can be no right of conquest. A title acquired by a conquest cannot, therefore, relate back to a period anterior to the conquest. That would involve a contradiction of terms. The title of the original owner prior to the conquest is by the very nature of the case admitted to be valid." Lord Salisbury has, for reasons which doubtless seem to him to be sufficient, discarded the contention of Sir Edward Grey in 1895 that the whole Valley of the Nile was either Egyptian or British, and he acknowledges the territory was under the dominion of the Khedive. What was the motive for knocking the bottom out of the argument hitherto put forward that the territories in question were still Egyptian, and the Mahdi and the Khalifa were rebels against their lawful Sovereign? It may have been that on consideration Lord Salisbury found that M. Hanotaux's question as to which part of the Valley of the Nile was claimed as Egyptian, and which as British, was very difficult to answer satisfactorily. The difficulty was not diminished by the fact that in 1893, the Foreign Office published a map on which the territory up to Fashoda was marked Egyptian ; the territory thence southward to the Great Lakes was shown as the hinterland of Uganda ; and the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province was not included in the territory under Dervish rule. It was not under the rule of the Khalifa, and since then the French have established forts and posts so as to be in a position to claim that they are in effective occupation. The British were not then and are not now in effective occupation of "the hinterland of Uganda." Lord Salisbury himself refused to be bound by the recognition by Germany and France of the Portuguese sovereignty Matabeleland and Mashonaland on the ground of prior discovery, and of their territories being the hinterland of the Portuguese possession on the Coast. The Portuguese were not in effective occupation, and the British Government forcibly annexed both countries and sent a squadron to Lisbon to compel compliance. Lord Salisbury may conclude that it is better to cut the Gordian knot by invoking the right of conquest.

He may also be influenced by the desire to place the claim of Great Britain to a co-partnership with Egypt in the territories wrested from the Khalifa, by droppings, the contention that the territories in question were always Egyptian, and claiming for it a co-equal share in the spoils obtained by Great Britain and Egypt in successful war against a foreign enemy. "A title acquired by conquest," says Halleck, "cannot relate back to a period anterior to the conquest . . . The title of the original owner prior to the conquest by the very nature of the case is admitted to be valid." As the *Guardian* very truly observes : "The new position differs by the whole length of the sky from the old one, both in its own nature and in the consequences to which it may lead. For instance, territory acquired jointly by Egypt and Great Britain by a method incompatible, in the view of international law, with the validity of any exclusively Egyptian title of an earlier and different kind, might possibly be represented as standing on a different footing from Egypt proper in the event of any future arrangement for the promised evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain. That is only one out of many ways in which it may make a great difference whether the Egyptian Soudan, as it used to be, is in future to be a restored fragment of the Khedive's kingdom, or a central African estate, jointly owned by the Khedive and Great Britain, really as joint owners and not as protecting and protected State. The odd thing is, that while Lord Salisbury has made this change of position in the most pointed way, nobody in this country seems to notice it." Lord Rosebery, who must understand perfectly well that his contention in 1895, that the territory in question was Egyptian is thrown to the winds, praises the Government for enforcing the doctrine laid down at his instance and by his authority and that of the Liberal Ministry by Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Asquith, who as an able and experienced lawyer must he aware that a complete *volte face* has been effected, also applauds Lord Salisbury for giving effect to the declaration of March 1895. The whole press, with one or two exceptions, takes the same line, either ignoring or failing to see that Lord Salisbury has taken a new departure. The result may justify the bold, not to say audacious change of front, in the presence of a watchful adversary. It is proverbially dangerous to change horses when crossing a river, even when that river is the Nile. The *Saturday Review* makes a savage attack on the Premier and Foreign Secretary for abandoning a tenable position and taking one which is full of pit-falls. The French will now say that since the territories in the occupation of the Khalifa had ceased to be Egyptian, and Great Britain can acquire Khartoum by conquest and hoist her flag there, they have an equal right to drive the Dervishes out of Fashoda and make it French territory. Their claim to the Bahr-el-Ghazel is fortified by effective occupation. The *Saturday* revels at the incredible stupidity of its contemporaries, and public men of both parties, who are belauding Lord Salisbury for upholding the claim set forth in Sir Edward Grey's speech, while he has really abandoned it, and has incalculably weakened our diplomatic position. Lord Rosebery is blamed for not speaking out and compelling the Foreign Secretary to retrace his steps while it is yet time. The writers in the press who speak of war between England and France over Fashoda as light-heartedly as if it were a football match between two counties, show their competence for dealing with such questions, when the whole basis of our claim to the Nile territories is changed before their eyes without their noticing it.

THE paper read by Mr. H. M. Birdwood before the Manchester Geographical Society on the recent epidemics of plague in Bombay, goes over a good deal of the same ground as was covered by the paper on the epidemic of 1896-97 which was read before the Society of Arts in February last. Previous outbreaks of plague within historical times, in Europe, Africa and Asia are referred to and the positions of various plague foci, the existence of which has now been established, are indicated. Certain facts regarding the plague germ, known as Kitasato's bacillus, are presented in a popular form, and the attempt is made to summarize briefly such information as is available as to the nature and symptoms of plague, the methods of invasion of the human body by the plague germ which is the specific cause of the disease, the prophylactic treatment discovered by Monsieur Haffkine and the view of medical officers as to the medical treatment of the disease. The views of medical authorities on the question whether the plague is contagious are also stated ; and attention is directed to the circumstance that the plague virus, when first introduced into any town, is not strong enough to infect men till it has first infected certain ground animals, such as rats and mice. It seems to grow in malignancy with each successive attack on human beings. And then again the poorer classes who, as a rule, are ill-nourished and live amidst squalid surroundings suffer most ; and certain races, notably Europeans, seem in recent epidemics, to possess a power of resistance not enjoyed by others. Next to the Europeans come Mahomedans and Parsis. So high an authority as Dr. Hirsch of Berlin thinks, however, that the "social element, and not any distinction of race" supplies the real explanation of differences of susceptibility such as have been noticed elsewhere, as in Egypt. But though all personal conditions favouring the growth of plague germs after they have once been introduced into any community, may be present and abound, there will be no plague unless the germs have first been introduced. If, however they are once introduced and find a genial soil on which to grow, and if certain climatic conditions are also present, then an epidemic may follow the importation of the germs. It is not known when or how the germs were first brought to Bombay ; but it is certain that they were there in February or March 1896, and that cases of plague actually occurred several months before the presence of plague was recognized or suspected.

The climatic conditions of a Bombay cold season, when the air is always dry, are favourable to the growth of an epidemic of plague, and are similar to those of a hot and dry autumn in England. When the plague was present in London for 84 years during the period from 1543 to 1679, only six of those years were characterized by serious epidemics. Three at least of these six years were years of drought. The influence of the seasons on the growth of the two recent epidemics in Bombay is very marked. Each epidemic practically established itself at the beginning of October, in the years 1896 and 1897, and ceased to retain the proportions of an epidemic towards the end of the following April. Similar seasonal influences have been observed at Cairo and Alexandria. But though epidemics seem thus to run their course, it is not to be supposed that the vigorous efforts put forth by the Executive Officers of the Bombay Municipality and by the Plague Committee were thrown away. They may safely be held to have prevented serious mortality. The death-rate in proportion to the population was much less than in other great epidemics, except the Hongkong epidemic of 1894. But though that was so, the measures hitherto adopted must be regarded as palliative only. The disease has never yet been stamped out completely. And so long as the disease continues in Bombay in a sporadic form in the comparatively quiescent period from May to September in each year, the outbreak of a fresh epidemic may be expected in each succeeding October. The disease can obviously be encountered with the best prospect of success when there are fewest cases ; and it is clearly of the utmost importance to attack it with as much vigour then as in the season when it becomes epidemic. The climatic conditions cannot be altered in Bombay; but the general standard of public health must be raised by such renovation of the City and ventilation of streets and buildings used as human dwellings as will now be undertaken under the City Improvement Act ; and there must be no more delay in carrying out an effective drainage scheme which shall reduce the level of the subsoil water, the continued rise of which for many years past in crowded quarters of the city has had a most prejudicial effect on the public health. But it is not enough to drive the plague out of Bombay. It must be attacked also in those plague foci or plague centres which are the source of all the trouble. If these are reached, and the soil thoroughly cleansed and sterilized by such means as science may prescribe, then we may yet see the final extinction in our own day of the most deadly disease which has afflicted the human race for the last 2,000 years. It may be hoped that the Plague Commission just appointed by the Secretary of State will be able to make some practical suggestions to this end.

THE Simla Municipality will present a farewell address to the Viceroy on his leaving for his Burma tour.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 21st October, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Friday next.

THE arrival and departure of his Excellency Sir William Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India, will be private.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Commander W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, which port she left on the 27th October. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs, and will remain here for a week thereafter returning to Karachi.

THE statement that the Municipality was to take over charge of the Queen's Statue yesterday from Professor Gujjar, who has succeeded in removing the tar stains from it, was somewhat premature. It appears that a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman has proposed to the authorities to make the restoration to the City of the Statue a public function, the expenses of which he has offered to bear. The matter is still under consideration.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th October 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 111,048 maunds and Rs. 15,615 in the earnings.

THE Government of India's despatch on land indebtedness in the Punjab is now ready for submission to the India Office.

MR. CRAWFORD, who has been officiating as Resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of Commissioner of the Berars consequently on Sir T. Plowden's return from leave.

A BRAHMIN *tahsildar*, sent by the Madras Government to the Mysore frontier to establish a plague inspection station, was stoned to death by an excited mob who imagined him to be an innoculation officer.

THE total plague seizures up to last week in the Madras Presidency numbered 111 and the deaths 70 ; the figures during the week were 28 seizures and 17 deaths. In Mysore the seizures up to last week were 984 and deaths 658 ; the figures for the week were 389 seizures and 337 deaths.

IN July, 1898, the Traffic in coal and coke on the Madras Railway as compared with similar traffic for the corresponding month of the previous year, showed an increase of 262,283 maunds. The cause of the variation was chiefly due to the despatch of Bengal coal from Madras to the Kolar Gold Fields, and of Singareni coal from Hyderabad to Madras.

LADY ELGIN holds a final meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Simla on Monday.

SIR James Westland will not, as reported, leave Simla ten days hence for Calcutta, but will remain there until the end of November. He will then go either to Bombay for a few days on financial business or direct to Calcutta.

THE receipts of the North-Western railway for the week ending October 15th amounted to Rs. 6,45,183 ; being nearly a lakh less than the corresponding week of last year. The receipts however of the financial year up to date still show an increase of nearly 25 lakhs.

THE post of Director-General of the Indian Telegraph Department, which falls vacant in January by the retirement of Mr. Reynolds, is likely to be filled departmentally : Mr. F. Maclean, Deputy Director-General, being appointed thereto.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the noncontentious points in the matter of exchange compensation will probably issue before the Viceroy leaves Simla. Various contentious points will have to await the decision of the Secretary of State.

THE last Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma dwells with satisfaction on the diminution of serious crime. The returns in the appendices do not distinguish between robbery and dacoity, so that it is not possible to gather from them the exact number of cases of violence by gangs of lawless men but there can be no mistaking the note of optimism, that runs through the Report, and this in spite of the fact that there was a good deal of scarcity in various parts of the country.

COLONEL BURTON, Assistant Adjutant-General Rawalpindi District, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel Hammond on leave, and in relief of Colonel Michell, officiating in command of the Assam District.

THE preliminary report of the transport Committee at Simla will be signed and put in the hands of the Government this week. A great mass of detail requires to be worked out before a final report can be submitted, and it is impossible to say when its labours will be brought to an end.

MR. FINLAY, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, is likely to take a year's extension of furlough from March ; Mr. Stephen Jacob, who returns from leave on 20th November, holding charge of the Secretaryship. Mr. Cox returns to the Comptroller-Generalship early next month.

IN Madras Command Orders, dated Ootacamund, the 25th instant, there appears the following very brief and characteristic farewell order :—"In relinquishing the Command which he has held for the last five years, Lieutenant-General Sir Mansfield Clarke desires to thank all ranks therein for the assistance they have afforded him in carrying out its duties."

A NUMBER of questions connected with the exchange compensation rules are now practically settled, and the decisions are likely to be published shortly.

UNTIL the 3rd Sikhs are housed at Jamrud, Government has sanctioned concession of free clothing and rations, and the benefit of family pensions as for foreign service and batta. After they are hutted the batta will be withdrawn.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, are re-placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief on the 9th December. Lieutenant-Colonel Standbridge, from the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, succeeds, and Captain C. Bell, goes to Fategarh temporarily, pending the probable establishment of a central gun carriage factory for all India.

THE work of converting the Gudur-Nellore section (20 1-2 miles long) of the South Indian Railway from metre to broad gauze having been completed, at a meeting held at Nellore on the 18th instant, consisting of the Managers of the East Coast Railway and South Indian Railway and their Heads of Departments, the line was formally handed over to the East Coast Railway, with effect from the 31st instant.

THE choice of Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, 17th Bengal Cavalry, as President, and of Lieutenant-Colonels Gartside Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, and Heath, 11th Lancers, as members of the Bengal Cavalry Lines Committee, are approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The Committee will deal with all general questions in connection with the loan sanctioned by Government for the reconstruction of 18 sets of lines of the Bengal Cavalry regiments in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, the rules regarding distribution and repayment of which have already been published

THE unfortunate ex-Telegraph Master of Colombo Mr. Hunter, who is already undergoing imprisonment for embezzlement, has been tried on further counts at the Sessions and has been sentenced to three years, further rigorous imprisonment. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Ridgeway have been petitioned by his children for his release from jail, owing to his being almost hopelessly paralysed and in a dangerous state of health. H. E. the Governor has called for report on the prisoner's condition. In the event of the report bearing out these statement he will be discharged.

A correspondent writes to a contemprary :—During the last few years the attention of Astronomers has been drawn in a special manner to the shower of the middle of November. As the Earth is expected to pass in 1899 through the densest part of the stream of the *Leonids*, it was supposed that for some time before the maximum, the Shooting Stars would have been more numerous than usual. So far, this surmise has not been verified. This year, the watch will be resumed with a new zeal everywhere, from the 12th to the 16th of November ; the best nights are those of the 14th and 15th. The observation will be favoured by a moonless sky, but it should be remembered that it is useless to look for shooting stars during the first part of the night, the constellation *Leo*, from which the meteors seem to radiate rising only about midnight.

COLONEL JACOB, Public Works Secretary in the Punjab, paid a visit to Simla this week in connection with the water-works scheme. The loan of three lakhs granted by the Government of India to the Municipality will enable work to be continued, until the frost sets in, upon the new reservoir at Theog, and the additional filter-beds in the Charot nullah can be completed. There will be a balance of two lakhs remaining when these works have been provided for, and this sum will probably be expended in carrying out the scheme for increasing the quantity of water intercepted on the catchment area, and for providing a third engine at the pumping-station. The steps thus about to be taken will prevent any serious water famine in Simla for some few years to come ; but with the rapid increase in population and the spread of the station a bigger and more comprehensive scheme of water-supply will in the long run have to be undertaken.

THE plague taxes in Karachi, as finally amended by the Municipality, writes a contemporary, have been sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sindh. Not having reprospective effect, however, the sanction has been accorded too late to permit of the intention of the Municipality to bring the plague water rate and charges into operation from 1st October 1898 being carried out. Consequently, if the convenience of levying the extra taxes from the beginning of a quarter year is studied, they will probably not be brought into force until 1st January 1899, the same date from which the plague house tax becomes payable. Regarding the anomalies which appear to arise from a literal interpretation of the section governing the imposition of taxation, to which we referred in these columns, we understand that our surmiss that the points in question would be referred to the Bombay Government in order that they may be cleared up when the Bombay District Municipal Act is amended, has proved correct ; for such is the intention of the Local Government.

IN his note on the administration of the Punjab Registration Department, the Inspector-General takes the view that the immense increase in the registration of documents which was observed in 1896-97, and was continued in even greater volume in the following year, was due chiefly to the desire of the money lenders to realize on their advances, and to the readiness of those fortunate zamindars whose well irrigated lands had proved gold mines in the famine to add to their possessions the mortgaged property of their embarrassed neighbours. This view is certainly borne out by the great preponderance of transfers between zamindar and zamindar, or from money-lender to zamindar in the Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts. On the other hand, there is considerable uncertainty as to what the description "money-lender" and "zamindar" implies, for many of the latter, especially among the Jats, have taken to money lending and again, many of the money-lending castes who have already acquired land, figure therefore as zamindars. The Punjab Government therefore, suggest that a greater distinction should be made in future records between persons of the money-lending and regular agricultural [illegible] who register such documents. If the great [illegible] of transfers is to be regarded with dubiou[illegible] there is clear cause for satisfaction in the [illegible] the number of registration of conditional [illegible] the sure indication of embarrassmen[illegible] fallen from 2,377 in 1896-97 to 8,008 [illegible] year, the decline occurring almost wh[illegible] smitten district of Hissar. The return[illegible] incomplete, but they afford sufficient [illegible] the distress among the poorer land ow[illegible] the scarcity and their rapid recover[illegible] a fav

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROJECTED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

It is stated that it has been decided to form a strong emergency squadron which will meet at Plymouth and make an important naval demonstration.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.

OCT. 30.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany entered Jerusalem yesterday, the Imperial procession forming a brilliant spectacle. Troops lined the crowded route, the houses were decorated with flags, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S MOVEMENTS.

Major Marchand remains at Cairo, awaiting instructions.

DERVISH ATTACK ON GHEDAREF.

After the arrival of Colonel Collinson's column at Ghedaref the Dervishes under Ahmed Fedil made a night attack on Ghedaref but were easily dispersed, the enemy retreating in the direction of the Blue Nile.

LORD KITCHENER.

OCT. 31.

Lord Kitchener pays a visit to her Majesty the Queen, at Balmoral, to-day.

CHINA'S RABBLE SOLDIERY.

In compliance with the demand of the Diplomatic body, China has agreed to the removal of Chinese troops from Peking.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

GRANT TO COLONEL HILL'S COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant to all ranks of the Kurrum Militia, who accompanied Colonel Hill's column into Chamkanni country of the gratuity awarded to the troops employed in the recent operations on the North-West Frontier.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

THIRD DAY.

POONA, OCT. 31.

The meeting was brought to a successful conclusion the attendance being fair and the weather good. The finishing of some of the races was exciting. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—The Final Plate.—Distance—½ mile—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For all Galloways, 14 hds. and under. Weight—Handicap.

H H Aga Khan's b ans m Fleetwing, 9st 4lbs, Ebrahim.... 1
Mr Jas Mollison's b c b m Bawbee, 6st 12lbs, ONeill 2

Won by half a-length. Time—52secs.

2ND RACE.—Selling Race.—Distance—½ mile.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C Bs 13-3 and under, 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 4lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 3lbs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur, 7st 4lbs, ONeill ... 1
Capt Young's g a g Escape, 8st 11b, Ebrahim..... 2
Capt W Warner's b c b p Willie, 7st 8lb, Hoyt..... 3

Won by six lengths, four lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—53secs.

3RD RACE.—The Kolhapur Cup.—Distance—7 furlongs.—Rs. 1,200. Winner Rs. 1,000, 2nd Rs. 150, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight. Handicap.

Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 8st 3lbs, Soda 1
Mr D D's b a p Tolosean, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed..... 2
Mr B A Bhayat's c a g Sultan, 7st 13 lbs, Hoyt..... 3

Won by half a length, a neck betweenn 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 38secs.

4TH RACE.—The Autumn Handicap.—Distance—1 mile.—Rs. 1,000. Winner Rs. 850, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Horses. Weight—Handicap.

Capt Stannus' b ch g Turban, 9st 2lbs, Gibbs 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 7st 12lbs, Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Pakeer, 7st 11lbs, C B Mohomed 3

Won by a length, three lengths between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time 1 min. 52 1/2secs.

5TH RACE.—The Farewell Stakes.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. Bs. 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. penalties. Winner race value Rs. 150. Once 4lbs. twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.

Mr Middleton's b a p Magistrate, 8st 8lbs Ebrahim..... 1
Mr D D's g a p Bauchan, 8st 6lbs C B Mahamed..... 2

Won by a-length, a length and a-quarter between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1min. 22secs.

6TH RACE.—The Stand Plate.—Distance—5 furlongs.—Rs. 650 Winner Rs. 600, 2nd Rs. 50. For all Horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Lyndon's b ans m Clarice 9st. 3lbs, Gibbs..... 1
H H Aga Khan's b ans m Rapidity 8st, 10lb, Ebrahim..... 2
Mr D D's b ans g Roy 8st. 3lbs, C B Mahomed..... 3

Won by a-length, a length and a-quarter between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1min. 4secs.

7TH RACE.—The Kurrundwar Stakes.—Distance.—1 1-4 mile.—Rs. 350. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight—Handicap.

H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios, 9st 4lbs Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's b a g President, 8st 10lbs C B Mahomed..... 2
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 8st Gibbs 3

Won by a head, a length and a-quarter between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—2mins. 23 1/2secs.

HYDERABAD RACES.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 31.

The Hyderabad races have been abandoned, the prevalence of plague being the cause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Hongkong for Kobe, on the 28th Inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes..... 102 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 113 3-8
3 per cent. Rupee Paper 61 13-16
Bar Silver 28 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

It might have been supposed that Russia was about the last country in Europe to develop so advanced a product of New Womanism as the female highwayman. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," however, had demonstrated that in this respect at any rate, the empire of the Czar can "give points" to nations which pride themselves upon being far ... of it in the acceptance and application of latter-... doctrines of progress. His Barbara Danelia, ... astonishing skill with the rifle, her "more ... refined than described" beauty, her ... tire, her splendid charger, and her Duval-... and amiability to the victims of her pre-..., is unmistakably a portent ; and ... ntry at present lags behind Russia in ... pment of the "emancipation" theory, ... ble that the expected increase of motor-... upon the old coaching-roads may ... unity for English imitators of the pretty ... nder. This, writes "Atlas," will be a ... look-out for the susceptible male tra... case the fair banditti may often find ... ons necessary than those with which ... vided them.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

DAILY EMPTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

SIMLA grows daily emptier as the butterfly element flits back to the plains,—the wife to join her husband and the holiday maker to return, with sinews braced for another spell of duty or business after a rest in the hills. Because the mall is becoming deserted, however, and dances and theatre performances at an end, it does not follow that the real life of the place is in any way extinguished. So far from this being the case the past week has been one of very important activity, the heavy routine of official business being interspersed with more than one event of interest outside the Secretariat rabbit warrens where the Government of this great empire is focussed.

To begin with the Viceroy's Council. Here, last Friday, was passed into law the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills, upon which successive Local Goverments and Chief Commissioners have been at work for more than five years. It aims at no less than giving permanency of tenure, so long as each man pays a fair rent, to the cultivating classes of the Central Provinces. In other words it changes the position of three-quarters of a million familes, from being mere tenants-at-will, into occupiers with certain definite rights of property in their holdings. More than this, it aims a blow at the insurer, which, if successful, may form a precedent in other bunnia-ridden provinces like Berar and the Deccan, where British rule has blunderingly given into the hands of the money-lender, powers of oppression only less terrible than the Mahratta violence which preceded our advent. The revenue officer now becomes the arbiter of what fair rent is in each case. At the same time the attempt is made to defeat the money-lender by excluding the non-cultivating middleman from the benefits of the new arrangement. So far this is operative as it of course prevents the cultivator from raising money on his holding. He can still raise what he likes on his crops, and if the result proves, as is intended, at once a check upon rack-renting and a limit to the thraldom of the bunnia, the tenant may well put up with inability to mortgage his newly acquired rights, especially as his neighbour over the border, in Native States, has long got on without any such privilege. Time only can show whether the machinery that has been invented will have the effect that is intended. Successful however or no, this much is certain that no pains have been spared in threshing the matter out with the aid of the advice of every official and non-official whose opinion is worth having upon the subject, and who could be got to interest himself in it ; and even if complete success be not attained, material progress will have been made in the direction of bringing under control, in an area of very considerable magnitude, what is undoubtedly at present one of the greatest reproaches of the British administration of India.

Another matter which has advanced during the past week, out of the stage of preparation into that of operation, has been the Khyber settlement. Here the wisdom of what has been done is more doubtful. Whether the fortifications which General Egerton has told the tribesmen, are to be set up at Landikotal, will make for peace in the pass, or merely serve as yet another bone of contention, conveniently placed for Afridi and Afghan chieftains to prove their prowess upon, endeavouring periodically to wrest from us, something at least has been settled and the page turned on an incident which all who have the credit of our frontier administration at heart would fain forget.

Larger far than any question of Khyber settlement or legislative enactment, has, of course, loomed in Simla talk, the dispute with France over Fashoda. No one, I think, seriously believes that Great Britain and France will be guilty of such egregious folly as to go to war with each other over the question of the ownerships of a miserable strip of desert sand in the heart of Africa, while Russia and Germany chuckle in their sleeves and proceed to divide up China between them, which is the only available acquisition that is really worth fighting for at the moment. Nevertheless, the situation has been acute enough to attract an immense amount of interest and attention, and if one were to poll Simla to-morrow on the subject, methinks the peace party would cut but a sorry figure even amongst responsible officials who presumably know what war with France would mean.

But I digress from social Simla where, however, there has been little doing. About the biggest function since last week was a concert at the Town Hall, got up by that accomplished conductor Mr. Mackinnon The audience which gathered to hear it, was so poor, that I can only conclude people did not know what was in store for them, for no one who is able to appreciate good music would willingly have missed the treat provided. The orchestra was chiefly in evidence and rendered a number of pieces, including a realistic Dervish Dirge with its "Va !" "Va" Wail, with great precision and success. Of the other performers Mrs. Cuppage obtained a well-deserved encore for her charming rendering of Lawrence Kellie's "Love's Nocturne," while the Quartette in which the same performer with Colonel and Mrs Thomson and Mr. Bosanquet figured, was also excellent. Mr. Cole produced a lot of amusement by his humorous songs, and it is only to be regretted that the entertainment is to be the last of the series.

Not but there are plenty of other things going on. The Winter Amusement Club have taken the Town Hall for dinking, and the afternoon gatherings which proved such a success last year in connection with it, are to recommence on three days a week from 1st November. Mr. W. L. Dallas, the honorary secretary, who ran them so well, will unfortunately be away for the first three months, but the club is now in a fairly strong position financially and will no doubt continue to hold its own until his return. I must not omit to add that two pieces are in preparation at the theatre, the temporaril suspended animation of the A. D. C. being compensated for by the energy of the amateurs who have stepped in to take its place during the winter months. Of these however more hereafter.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWENTY-two and a half couple of Hounds selected by Mr. G. K. Remington and Walter Bell have been shipped in charge of the latter per "Clan Macrae" which left Liverpool on the 14th October and is expected to arrive here on the 12th November.

The Hounds were originally intended to leave fully one month earlier by the "Clan Mackintosh" but that Steamer having met with an accident, and the "Orange Branch" which replaced her a fortnight later having declined to carry them, Shipment has been unavoidably delayed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Colonel Sandeman, Deputy Surveyor-General, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief with effect from September 3rd.

LIEUTENANT L. S. BAYLEY, R. A., has been appointed to officiate as A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy with effect from the 13th October, the date on which Major Colin Campbell left His Excellency's staff.

CAPTAIN SAULEZ, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for duty with the Reserve Transport, Peshawar District, in place of Lieutenant Hall of the same regiment who reverts to regiment duty.

LIEUTENANT THATCHER, No. 24 Company Southern Division, R. A., is appointed to do duty with the mountain guns attached to the native infantry in Assam.

It has been decided that the supply of plain clothes to soldiers sent home as prisoners is to be deferred until they are finally discharged in England, when the clothes will be provided by the Home authorities.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Sir A. P. Palmer ; Sir W. H. Mailelejohn, Colonel-on-the-Staff ; Colonel Macgregor, 42nd B. I. ; Major Corfeted, 12th B. C. ; Captains Parker, 6th B. I., Burton, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Waymouth, 43rd B. I., Malcolm, 24th Gurkhas, Anderson, Commissariat Transport Department ; Lieutenants F. Browne, I. M. S., Stewart, 39th B. I. Hill, 34th B. I., Fraser, 22nd B. I.

THE following remain at Home on extended leave :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adye, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Majors H. Custance, 36th B. I, and E. R. Dacosta, I. M. S., Lieutenant R. Cuming, 16th M. I. for three months ; Captain E. Morgan, I. M. S., for two months.

MAJOR MALACHI Odwyer, I. M. S., retires from the service on the 30th November, 1898.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Numerous letters have appeared in your paper on this subject, and you deserve the thanks of the community in Kolhapur for having ventilated a great public greivance. Two letters have been published in your paper in defence of Col. Wray, to one of which an answer was given by a correspondent signing himself "eye witness," but so far as I have seen no reply has been given directly to the letter signed by "one who knows," dated from Sangli. The explanation of this latter fact may be that the statements made in the letter of "one who knows" were too transparently erroneous to need a reply; but be this as it may, I crave a little space for the publication of the following facts with reference to the actual state of affairs in the town of Sangli.

When the plague first broke out in Sangli, the fact was hushed up for a time ; but at last the American Missionaries living there, made further concealment impossible, and did the public the inestimable service of forcing the attention of the authorities to the fact. Colonel Wray, thereupon summoned the authorities of Sangli State, including the chief, to meet him at the "Udgam bridge," four miles this side of Sangli, to consider the necessary measures. Doctors Wanles and Wilson, of the American Mission were present, and were ready to undertake the control of the operations against the plague under certain conditions which Colonel Wray refused to grant, and so the work was entrusted to the far less competent hands of the Sangli officials. This conference being over, Colonel Wray returned at once to Kolhapur without having set foot in Sangli on that day. Since that time, now nearly a year ago, Colonel Wray has paid only two flying visits to this plague-stricken town, one of which was in response to a message from the Government of Bombray respecting the then existing deplorable condition of Sangli. At one of these visits he held a darbar, not in the Palace which is the usual place for these functions, but outside, in a garden near the town. On the occasion of the other visit the resident galloped hurriedly through the town and certainly had no time to do the wounderful things described by "one who knows." The measures proposed on these occasions were handed over to the Sangli State officials to carry out, and Col. Wray returning from Sangli, betook himself to Panhala where he stayed till about the end of May. These facts did not escape adverse criticism at the time ; but the public indignation was not so loud then as it is now, through the continuance of this policy of scuttle as one of your correspondents has aply termed it. The mortality returns of Sangli require serious looking into, as when in reality some two thousand persons have died of plague the official returns give the number of deaths at about five hundred only.

If the town of Sangli had been properly taken in hand from the first, and the operations personally superintended, and all the officials concerned kept hard at work by a person of sufficient authority to induce their obedience, and inspired by a good example of courageous self-sacrifice of duty, the plague would have been controlled ; as it is it is claiming fresh victims there every day and has spread into a number of surrounding villages. The miserable panaces of quarantine appears to be the substitute for everything really effective.

Other plague-stricken places in the southern Maratha Country have fared worse than Sangli ; for example the village of Haripur, not to speak of others which not only have not been visited either by the Resident or the State Karbhari, but also had had no disinfectants supplied to them.

How much longer is the Supreme Government going to tolerate this crying scandal ? In the name of humanity it is time for them to bring their high official to book. I enclose my card and remain—Yours &c.

Kolhapur, Oct. 29. X. RAYS.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 28.

THE principal event of the past week has been the *Dasra* festival, which came to an end on Monday last with the usual pageant, when the Raja went in state procession for the ceremony of *shimollunghan*, which literally means the crossing of the boundaries. There was a great display and letting off of guns of every description, and the festival was evidently appreciated by the thousands of natives who were present. A few Europeans also turned up by invitation, amongsthem being Col. and Mrs. Wray, Doctor and Miss Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair and Lieut. Hogg, for whom refreshments were provided at the Rissala.

In one of my recent letters I reported that the period of quarantine at Shirol-Road had been raised to twenty days, intead of ten as formerly. Now the period of twenty days has been enforced at every quarantine station in the native states under this Agency, and the people living in Kolhapur State, are placed under great inconvenience in consequence. Plague is slowly but surely advancing on this city from North and South, having made its appearance in the Districts of Gadhinglaj and Shirol. The village of Danoli has been infected, and this brings us within a distance of less than fifteen miles from the disease. Quarantine or no quarantine, the plague is pretty well sure to come here during the present cold season, and it is well for us to face the unpleasant certainty. Instead of keeping up an exploded system of quarantine, it is high time that the authorities here should beatir themselves, and do something practical to meet the visitation of the dreaded enemy. The Municipality of Kolhapur issued some orders a short time ago for the white-washing and cleansing of all houses in the town, but care is necessary to see these orders properly carried out ; a few splashes of whitewash have been applied to the front wall of the houses, but *this* is not enough, I wish I could believe that the city is clean now, or that the responsible officials are as alert and industrious as the gravity and the occasion demands. Like Poona, Kolhapur city is in most unsanitary condition, with vast collections of offal and refuse, and with some, especially noxious and putrid tanks, which will form a splendid breeding ground for plague germs. The authorities made a partial attempt to clear one of these tanks, but I would recommend them to turn their attention to it once more, and not rest until they have dried up, no only it, but all such tanks. There are numerous disused quarries in and around this city, which are filled up with garbage of every kind, and now it is high time something was done to prevent these place from becoming a focus of infection for the plague.

A hospital assistant from Kolhapur was sent to Miraj, to learn inoculation with plague serum from Doctor Wanles and on his return, Mr. Kirtikar and several members of his family submitted themselve to inoculation by way of setting an example, and now I hear, that some missionaries in the Camp have followed suit, and were inoculated by Doctor Wanles himself. This at least may be said to be one practical measure against the plague, and the Darbar may be given credit for it.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

THE mysterious cloud still hangs over affairs in Peking, and we have yet no authentic information regarding the death of the Emperor. It is stated that the British, German and Japanese Ministers have made formal requests for an audience with H. I. M. Kuang Hsu on the ground that they are accredited to him—this it is said with the intention of ascertaining if he abdicated his imperial functions willingly.

Husang Chu-hsien, the Chinese Minister-designate to Japan, was arrested on October 10, by the Shanghai Taotai, while the guest of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Bubbling Well Road. An attempt was made on the following day by a band of foreigners, composed of the disbanded Imperial Korean Guard, to rescue the Chinese Minister, but on the appearance of Mr. W. V. Drummond, the legal adviser to the Chinese Government, who threatened the men with legal proceedings, the pay retired.

A telegram was received later from Peking to the effect that Huang had been pardoned, and this acts of the party in power is regarded as a russ to allay the indignation amongst foreigners for the wholesale executions following the "coup d'etat," H. E. Hua;, however, is still detained at Shanghai.

It is reported from Peking that two eunuchs belonging to the Emperors household have been decapitated on the plea that they were conspiring to encompass the death of the Empress-Dowager.

Three of the men in prison at Seoul charged with being implicated in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Korea were executed on October 5. After the execution a mob of natives dragged the bodies through the streets. There was no other violence, but undoubtedly the political situation in Corea is daily becoming more serious.

There is very little news from the Philippines. In Jose de Navarro, the Spanish Consul at Hongkong, has received information that the chief of the rebels in Visayas, with thirty-eight of his lieutenants and about four thousand men, have submitted to Spain authority.

The north-east monsoon has set in at Hongkong Admiral Fitzgerald has hoisted his flag on the *Barfleur* and will shortly leave for the north to relieve Admiral Seymour, who is expected to visit at Hongkong.

News has reached Hongkong that Major-General William Julius Gascoigne, hitherto commanding the militia in Canada, is to succeed H. E. Major-General Black, C.B., in command of the British troops in China and Hongkong.—*China Mail*, (Oct. 15.)

IT is reported that about the 20th October, a gang of about 100 Mahsuds and others raided the Kharatis beyond Birmal in Afghan territory, and carried off a number of camels, sheep and other property, and are said to have killed two Afridi levies and a sepoy who joined in the pursuit.

THE GREAT FIRE AT HANKOW.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

WRITING from Hankow on 2nd October, a correspondent says ;—This afternon I crossed and re-crossed an area of the most dreadful desolation it has ever been my misfortune to see. Nearly one quarter of the native city of Hankow has been laid in ashes. At 1 a.m. to-day the fire started in a gambling house, situated beside a small lake, formed by flood water just inside the north wall of the city. It was caused, as usual, by the upsetting of a large kerosene oil lamp and, also, as usual, all that the inmates thought of was to seek safety in flight with the most direful results in this case. A strong northerly gale has been blowing here for the past two days, and when once the house caught fire, the flames fanned by the strong gale, spread with the most amazing rapidity. Unfortunately the immediate neighbourhood was covered by wretched huts of the lath and plaster style of architecture, and nothing that could be done by the unfortunate inmates could check the progress of the flames. They spread east and west, and were driven faster still to the south by the raging gale. All the available fire extinguishing apparatus was soon brought into requisition, but of what avail were their wretched squirts against the overpowering might of the rearing raging element ? They had to retreat with all possible speed before the lusty firefiend, who passed them by, laughing at their puny efforts, and all they could do was to limit the spread of the fire east and west. On and on went the raging tempest of flame, overpowering everything in its course, until it finally died out on the north bank of the river Han, from sheer want of more material to feed upon. The area covered by this appalling conflagration is about a quarter of a mile in width and one mile and a half in length. See from the north and where it started the scene is indeed one of fearful desolations, the more so as the area is so large that the limits are invisible from any one point owing to the clouds of smoke driven across it by the strong gale still blowing. Owing to the speed with which the names spread, an appalling loss of life has to be recorded as many of the unfortunate inmates were overwhelmed in their beds before they had the slightest intimation of their danger. What the actual loss of life is will never be known, but it is certain that some hundreds must have perished. Think of the state of frienzied excitement into which the Chinese fall in case of a fire then couple it with the intricate net-work of lanes and alleys which intersected the now desolate district, all crowded to suffocation with frenzied natives, trying to find a safe place for their household goods, then a huge burst of flame and smoke, as much for life, only to find every exit closed by fire and blinding smoke, and a horrible picture is presented to the imagination, which undoubtedly found its counterpart in reality on only too many occasions during this terrible disaster.

The loss of property must be enormous, as yamens, temples, hongs and shops were all included in the general destruction. The number of tiled housed destroyed is roughly estimated at 5,000 but will certainly not be known for some time to come as every landmark is swept out of existence. I wonder what H.E. the Viceroy will have to say to the local authorities on the subject, and I would rather not be in any of their shoes just now although probably they did their level best with the available appliances. It is doubtful whether Hankow has ever been overwhelmed by such a terrible calamity since it has been a city, and it is devoutly to be hoped that we shall never see its like again.. *China Gazette.*

THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

ALTHOUGH many firmly believe that the young Emperor has been dead for some time, yet there are not a few that hope with ourselves that he is still in the land of the living. It is quite certain that he wished to remove the Empress-Dowager and put her in a place of safety, where she could no longer hinder his work of reform. To do this he had to use strong measures, and these measures he had determined to take. He believed Yuan Shihkai to be loyal to his cause, and for this reason he promoted him to the high post of Vice-President of a Board and Assistant High Commissioner of the Peiyang. After this promotion Yuan had, as is the custom, to go to Peking to have audience with the Emperor to thank him for his promotion, etc. Having appeared before the young Emperor the latter at once held a secret audience and opened his mind to Yuan as to how he intended to act. Yuan was to return to Tientsin and bring his troops with him to the capital as soon as possible, and surround the Eho Park, when the Empress-Dowager was to be taken possession of and removed to a place of safety. This order so astonished Yuan, that he pointed out to his Imperial Master that to carry it out he would have to use on something more than a verbal order, and he pleaded with the Emperor to use his vermillion pencil, which he did. Though armed with this Imperial Command Yuan's courage failed him, for soon after the arrival at Tientsin he appeared before Viceroy Jung Lu, and to him he told all that had taken place between himself and the Emperor. Jung knew he had a friend in the Empress-Dowager, but he was not sure how matters would stand between him and the Emperor, so he immediately communicated the news to the Royal Lady, and hurried himself to the capital. The old Lady lost no time in dealing with the Emperor. She immediately sent for him, and accused him of base ingratitude and want of filial piety. She brought to his notice how she had put him on the Throne, and then laid his written order, signed by himself, before him. The young Emperor saw at once that Yuan had turned traitor and that everything had been exposed, and he naturally felt ashamed of himself when face to face with one who now had him in her power, and he felt crestfallen and dejected. So far we believe is true, but rumour goes further. It is stated that after a long lecture on filial piety, and accusing him of being ungrateful to the one who had been a mother to him, she said words to this effect : "Now, young man, you have been caught red-handed, and have been foiled in your attempt to get rid of me. Therefore there is only one thing left for you to do, for I imagine you do not care to live after being caught at such a base act. There is a cup there which will put you out of your misery and I advise you to swallow it as quickly as possible." It is said he did not hesitate, but took her advice and swallowed it in one gulp. We do not vouch for the truth of the latter part of this, although it comes from a good source.

No one outside the palace knows whether the Emperor is dead or alive, but it is a pity that such sensational reports as were spread yesterday should go abroad. They were pure inventions and a disgrace to so-called journalism. And the more so when we know that such reports are wired home. It is cruel to those at home who have friends in Peking. But we can assure our readers that everything was quiet in Peking on Sunday night last, and we have every reason to believe that quietness still reigns at the capital, and that there is no threats so massacre foreigners there.—*Celestial Empire*, (Oct. 10.)

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, October 14, says :—In spite of fluctuations in exchange there has been no very material variation in prices in the yarn market during the past fortnight. A dragging market, under the influences of heavy stocks and arrivals, and a lower equivalent of rates at Bombay, has continued all along, and counting about 1,500 bales purchased by speculators during the last two days of the previous fortnight, not these included, about 7,500 bales have been the off-take of the period. Clearances have been on a fair scale of late, but more have been cleared of late low-priced purchases than of the previous high-priced holdings. Purchasers have principally confined themselves to the best and approved spinnings of all counts. The other grades have been totally neglected. Sales comprise about :—

2350 bales of No. 20 sold at dlrs 78 to dlrs 80							
400	do	16	do	78	do	80 and dlrs 85 1-2	
1100	do	12	do	67	do	77	
3300	do	10	do	63	do	74	do 77
75	do	8	do	70	do	73	
75	do	6	do	70	do	73	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 8,000 baleds, and shipments coastwise and north-wards of about 3,000 bales—at 20,000 bales consisting of

18500 bales of No. 20		2000 bales of No. 10	
1000	do 16	1500	do 8
850	do 12	1500	do 6

Of Japanese Spinnings about 1,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dols.83 to dols.87 and dols.83 to dols.85 respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 143 wire and Rs. 143½ post.

In Shanghai, against the approach of the closure of the Northen Ports during winter, there had been, notwithstanding political troubles, a fairly good demand for threads, but the requirements were not chiefly fulfilled by purchases of Indian Spinnings. These have been dealt in to the extent of 5,300 bales mostly comprising Nos. 10 and 20 at a further decline of till. to tl.1½ No. 16 Indian, usually largely asked for at this time of year, has been almost totally replaced by Japanese and local descriptions. Sales of Indian threads comprise about :—

2000 bales of No 20 sold at Tls 56.00 to Tls 65.50			
735	do 15	do	56.0 to Tls 59.50 and Tls 62
65	do 12	do	49.5 to Tls 51.00
2500	do 10	do	44.50 to Tls 54.50

leaving unsold stocks—at 31,000 bales.

Sales of Japanese threads amount to 2,500 bales and of local threads to 3,000 bales at the following prices, which for No. 10 are particulary noticeable as coming up to those of No. 20 Indian, and consequently account for a reduction in demand for the latter.

Japanese No 20 at Tls 64	to Tls 65 75			
Do	16 do	63.50 to Tls 65		
Local	„ 16 do	62.50 to Tls 64.75	packed	bales duty paid
Do	„ 10 do	54.50 to Tls 61	do	do
Do	„ 16 do	59.50 to Tls 62.50	small bales	
Do	„ 14 do	56.50 to Tls 61.25	do	
Do	„ 12 do	54 to Tls 58	do	

Exchange on India as on the 10th instant has been advised at Rs. 199 1-2 wire and Rs. 200 post.

From Japan no transactions have been reported for exportations. Local demand has been getting scantier, leading to a further decline of yen one and reducing prices to yens 79-80 for No. 20 and yens 77-78 for No. 16.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following an excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th October :—

MR. TATA'S NOTE.

Resumed consideration of the letter from the Engineer, dated 15th of October 1898, forwarding a letter from the Architect of Mr. Tata, with which are submitted for the approval of the Trustees drawings together with the general description and specification of the Hotel to be erected on the site agreed to be leased to his client at Apollo Reclamation ; and saying that he has been informed by the Architect that the elevations were in hand and would be submitted as early as possible, that he has carefully examined the plans and specification and recommending that they be approved as far as the foundations are concerned, provided all Municipal requirements be complied with[] pointing out, with reference to the superstructure, that he would prefer reporting fully when the elevations are submitted and remarking that the general arrangement of the rooms appears to be good and the ventilation sufficient but that in his opinion the following arrangements would be improvements :—Para 6 (a)—The additional of a lavatory to the Billiard room : (b)—Additional baths and water-closets on the second, third and fourth floors especially for gentlemen who usually greatly out-number ladies in Bombay Hotels ; (c).—That the lavatories &c., for ladies and gentlemen be placed at some distance from one another instead of side by side as shown ; (d).—The raising of the height of the third and fourth floors from 13-6 and 13-0 to at least 14-0 ; and reporting that the ground agreed to be leased to Mr. Tata is now being cleared and can be handed over as soon as orders are received. Submitted letter from the Architect, dated 11th October 1898, above referred to, requesting permission to enclose the ground and make arrangements to proceed with the foundations of the building as soon as possible, adding that the superstructure will not be commenced until the Trustees have approved the elevations and the designs of the building in their entirety. A rough model of the building prepared by the Engineer was exhibited on the Board Table. Read minute by Mr. J. Willcocks, dated 19th October 1898, suggesting various alterations in the plans. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st October 1898, making further remarks, and intimating that he has explained the suggestions made by Mr. Willcocks and himself to Mr. Tata's Architect who has accepted them generally. Read demi-official letter from Mr. Tata's Architect, dated 21st October 1898, intimating that his client would like to keep the dome over the Central Hall of the building, and remarking with reference to the "set-back" of arcades that the porches of Thacker's Building Sassoon's Institute and Elphinstone College on the Esplanade Road are built right up to the edge of the footpath and that the arcade of the Watson's Hotel stands only 3 inches or 4 within its edge, and requesting that the Trustees will at least allow the angle turrets of the proposed Hotel building to run right up to the edge of the kerb of the footpaths on the south and east sides.

Resolution—The plans and specification, so far as they affect the foundations are approved, on conditions that all Municipal requirements are complied with, and that the work of laying the foundations will during their progress be open to inspection by and subject to the approval of the Trustees Engineer and his Assistants. The plans and designs will be further considered on receipt of the elevations, meanwhile extracts, paras. 6 and 7, from the Engineer's reports, also a copy of Mr. Willcocks' minute, should be sent to Mr. Tata, whose attention should be invited to the remarks therein made. It is compulsory according to the Port Trust and Municipal rules that a width of 1'-6" should be allowed between the outer side of the arcade and the kerb-stone, but, as a special case, and if the Municipality do not object, the base of the angle turrets may be laid flush with the edge of the kerb-stone, and according to the plans this should leave some 15 inches between the kerb and the face of the arcade. The land to be leased to Mr. Tata may be marked out, and temporarily given over on his signing a monthly tenancy agreement, and may be permanently handed over on Mr. Tata's completing the agreement for lease.

HALL LINE ACCOMMODATION.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th August 1898, forwarding for favour of instructions a letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Local Agents of the "Hall" line of steamers, complaining that their last three "Hall" liners were not berthed at the berth No. 12 preferentially allotted to them, and asking for an explanation ; stating that when the demands of the coast trade carried on by the B. I. S. N. Company's Kurrachee steamers had grown to such an extent that No. 14 berth, Victoria Dock, had in April last to be reserved specially for this trade as no extension south of the present single berth on the Harbour Wall is possible ; pointing out that by losing this berth he is deprived of the means of berthing such steamers as the P. & O. "Caledonia, "Arabia," "Egypt," &c., as by reason of their length they require two berths to accommodate on of them, and berths Nos. 10-11 have not sufficient shed space for the valuable and miscellaneous cargoes usually brought by the mail steamers ; bringing to notice that since the monsoon began he had to transfer three steamers of the "Hall" line from No. 12 berth to No. 9, and equally good berth, but still not their preferential berth, and this alone seems to be the cause for complaint, and each had a considerable quantity of coal, which, if discharged at No. 12, would have covered any steamer lying at No. 14 with coal dust ; observing that two of those steamers are 350 or 330 feet long, one the "Wernath Hall" is 401 feet long, and are therefore far more convenient for berthing in No. 9 shed than the long P. & O. steamers of 500 feet and upwards, and consequently he had to berth the latter at Nos. 12-13 and place the "Hall" liners at No. 9 ; adding that he had intended writing as to this change of berths but was desirous of proving by experience which would be the best means of providing for the "Hall" liners elsewere than No. 12, as the piles of machinery and other cumbersome packages, landed from the "Hall" liners and stacked in the open air along the roadway on the Harbour Wall side of Nos. 12-13 sheds block the traffic ; remarking that such cargo under the pressure of traffic would be very much more out of the way of traffic and equally hand if deposited at No. 9 or 10, Victoria Dock, that in his opinion no more suitable and convenient berths could be given preferentially to the "Hall liners ; and proposing that consideration be given to this, the only solution of the difficulty. Submitted demi-official letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 6th October 1898, forwarding for orders a memorandum from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., dated 3rd October 1898, enquiring if the "Hall line preferential berth has now been definitely shifted to No. 9 from No. 12 ; if so, they would remove their telephone to that berth.

Resolution.—Berth No. 9 in the Victoria Dock may be allotted preferencially to the "Hall Line instead of No. 12, and the Agents are authorized to transfer their telephone apparatus to the corresponding shed.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st October 1898, forwarding a letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality, requesting permission for making a connection with the fire service main in Merewether Road, pointing out that the Municipality paid a portion of the cost of the 6 main in Walton Road which connects the Merewether Road main with the Municipal one in Colaba Causeway, and saying that there is no objection to the connection being allowed, adding that the mains, being for fire service only, are not fitted with meters. Submitted letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, dated 18th July 1898, observing that the trustees have laid a water main far fire service to the Cotton Green opposite the Colaba Compressor Station and enquiring whether

The members of the Russian Plague Commission in Bombay, Professor Wysokowicz and Dr. Zabolotny, found that in bubonic cases the enlargement of the glands was mostly due to the presence of enormous numbers of bacteria. In primary pneumonic plague the sputum is full of bacilli. These facts show that the microbes multiply after they enter the body. Observation in the hill tracts of northern India favoured the conclusion that the period elapsing between the infection of the patient and the manifestation of plague symptoms is very short. Dr. Hutchsons say that the disease may prove fatal within 24 to 48 hours after exposure to infection. The period of incubation was supposed at Hongkong to range from two and a half to six days, but in some cases to be as long as nine days. For the purposes of the plague regulations prescribed by the Venice Sanitary Convention of the 19th of March, 1897, the period of incubation is fixed at ten days. The question of

PROTECTION AGAINST INVASION

is necessarily of the greatest practical importance. Monsieur Haffkine's prophylactic treatment by inoculation with a fluid serum containing plague germs destroyed by heat and certain products resulting from the process of preparation has been much in favour. Many thousands of persons in Bombay and elsewhere have voluntarily undergone this treatment, and the immunity afforded has been remarkable.

FIREARMS AND TOYS.

A CUSTOMS circular (No. XIV of 1898) has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 8th October 1898, in reply to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department as follows:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3112, dated the 23rd July 1898, regarding the question of classification, for the purpose of assessment to import duty under the Indian Tariff Act, Tariff of 1894, of two descriptions of air-guns called the "Quackenbush" and the "Gem." In reply, I am to say that all "Quackenbush" and "Gem" air-guns which are not adapted for use with explosive substances should be classed as toys, and assessed to duty at five per cent. *advalorem* under No. 110 of schedule IV of the Traffic Act.

JOHN COMPANY'S SEPOYS.

(TAKEN FROM BENGAL ARMY ORDERS.)

It is rather difficult to ascertain when the sepoy first came into existence as a fighting factor in the Company's service. Orme states that up to 1746 "the English had not adopted the idea of training the Indian natives in the European discipline, notwithstanding the French had set the example by raising four or five companies of sepoys at Pondicherry." It is, however, on record that as early as 1677 the Court of Directors were anxious to raise three companies of Rashpouts (Rajputs) in Bombay, but it does not appear that this was actually done. Long before the trained sepoy came into existence, a native militia had been maintained, composed of tenants on the company's estates, these were armed with swords and targets, with bows and arrows, with pikes and lances, with matchlocks, or even with muskets"; firearms were, however, in the minority, and were only issued by the Company's officials in times of urgency. When Dupleix, however, forced war on us, in 1746, we lost no time in following the example set by him, and steps were at once taken at Madras and Bombay to train regular companies of sepoys with whose assistance we soon succeeded in destroying the French power in India, and thereafter in raising our present Indian empire. The sepoy appears to have always been

REMARKABLY WELL BEHAVED,

quiet and docile, as he is at the present day; he was, however, liable to punishments as severe if not severer than the European soldier. The records in the Adjutant General's office at Simla do not go back earlier than 1775, and so it is impossible to find corroboration of the following extraordinary sentence, stated by Williams in his "Historical Account of the Bengal Native Infantry" to have occurred in 1772, when Captain Ewens of the 10th N. I was shot dead on parade by a sepoy, owing to some disappointment as to promotion. The regiment, seeing the C. O. fall, rushed forward to avenge him, but Captain Camac, of the 24th N. I., who was inspecting the 10th N. I., ordered the men to fall back and sending round to his own regiment "ordered a Drum-head General Court Martial on the spot to try the murderer, which sentenced him to be drawn as under by 2 horses. The horses being fastened to his limbs, many attempts were made to draw them from the body but without effect, and then the sepoys were allowed to put him to death, which they did with their swords." Turning up the first volume of G. O's in the Adjutant's office, we find the record of another cruel award, when a court martial, which assembled at Chitpore, on 18th September 1775, sentenced a sepoy who was found guilty of quitting his post when on sentry to "have his right ear cut off and to receive 800 lashes in the usual manner in front of his own Corps, and of the troops cantoned at Chitpore, and then with a halter about his neck to be turn'd out of the Company's service." This sentence was confirmed, but the cutting off of the ear was remitted. The highest award of

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

to an European as related in a former article, was 2,000 lashes, but the highest given to a native sepoy appears to have been 1,400 lashes; in July 1811, twenty-eight sepoys, all of the same company, were sentenced each to 500 lashes for refusing to take their pay even after a thorough explanation had been given to them. In 1827, however, the Commander-in-Chief considered that in the native army flogging might be almost entirely abolished, with great advantage to their character and feelings, and it was, therefore, ordered that in future it should be awarded only for stealing, marauding or gross insubordination when the individuals are deemed unworthy to continue in the ranks of the army. After this an award of 900 lashes was given, in 1828, to a sepoy for making a false report against his native officer, and in the same year one of 500 lashes in the case of a theft. The last recorded award is of 300 lashes, in 1832, to a young sepoy for striking a Havildar, and in 1835, an order was issued totally abolishing flogging in the native army, and crimes which had, up to that year, been punishable with corporal punishment, were to be henceforth treated with dismissal.

COURT MARTIALS WERE HELD ON FOLLOWERS,

even on women thus, in 1793, a native women was tried for the theft of certain ornaments and sentenced to "have her face blackened with charcoal and oil, and to be on an ass with her face towards the tail and to be led and mounted through the camp Bazaar with a dundora or tom tom beating before her." Lord Cornwallis, however, disapproved of the sentence, and ordered her dismissal from the cantonment.

The Bengal Sepoy had a great repugnance to service across the seas, and when it was necessary to send Bengal troops to Egypt in 1801, to Java in 1811, volunteers were called for from regiments and formed into separate battalions. According to an order published in 1824, only seven (out of 68 regiments), regiments and some companies of golandaze were on the list of volunteers for general service beyond the seas, and when, during the early part of that year, troops had to be sent to Burmah, Madras was called on to furnish the native portion of the expedition. During the latter part of the year reinforcements were necessary, and it was proposed to send them from Bengal by boats along the coast as far as Chittagong, for service in Arracan. On this order reaching Barrackpore, the 47th N. I.

MUTINIED AND REFUSED TO MARCH;

they were [illegible] on 23 men of the 26th N. I., who took [illegible] their regimental colours, and by about two companies of the 62nd N. I. The Commander-in-Chief rode out to Barrackpore and endeavoured to persuade the mutineers to lay down their arms, but as they persisted in refusing, fire was opened on them by a portion of the loyal troops. Sentence of death was passed on 316, it was however carried out only on 12 of them, the rest being sentenced to hard labour on the roads, in irons, as follows, 3 to 16 years, 2-9 to 14 years, 10 to 5 years, 1 to 1 year and 1 to 600 lashes. The ringleader, Sepoy Bindah Tewarry, was sentenced to be hung in chains. The mutiny being quelled, the 47th N. I. were struck off the rolls of the army, and replaced by a new regiment, the 69th N. I., composed of volunteers. The 26th and 62nd N. I. went to Arracan, and the former regiment so distinguished itself during the expedition, that it was presented with a new set of colours, to replace those destroyed during the mutiny, and advantage was also taken of their gallantry to pardon the 363 men undergoing hard labour and also to take down the body of Bindah Tewarry which had

HUNG IN CHAINS FROM NOV. 1824 TO APRIL 1825.

During the same campaign the 26th M. N. I. (not to be confused with the 26th N. I.) was, in accordance with Bengal orders, dated 21st Jan, 1825, permitted to wear the word Kemmendine on their colours for gallantly defending that post near Rangoon from 1st to 9th December, by day and night, under Major C. W. Yates against repeated and furious attacks by superior numbers; this regiment is still in existence. In 1828 the 69th N. I. were re-numbered the 47th N.I., and so this number was restored to the Army list.

The following order, published in 1794, may be interesting to those who study the question of the gold standard.

"The Governor-General in Council, taking into consideration the subject of the several representations made to him relative to the pay of the troops in gold, resolves that until the present impediments to the free circulation of gold in the Mofussil shall have been removed the Collectors, be directed not to issue any silver from their treasuries for any purpose whatever, until they shall have set apart a sufficiency for one month's pay to the troops in advance and that whenever their receipts in silver shall prove deficient, they be authorized to exchange gold for silver to whatever may be sufficient to advance the whole of the pay to the privates and non-commissioned officers and half the pay of the commissioned officers.—W. W. N. in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE 21st LANCERS AT OMDURMAN.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

COLONEL MARTIN, who led the 21st Lancers in the historic charge at Omdurman, has arrived at his father's residence near Fareham. Asked for some particulars of the fight by the Portsmouth correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, he described it as splendid. "The regiment," he went on to say, "wheeled into line beautifully, but I was too busy looking after my regiment to pay much attention to what was happening to me personally whilst I was amidst the Dervishes. The enemy lay mostly upon the ground, and there were over 2000 of them against 400 of us, but we drove them off and remained in possession. Hardly one of my officers or men got through the charge without a wound of some kind, and there were some remarkable escapes. Sergt.-Major Vesey was shot through the cheek, but rallied his troops. He was not cut across the face, as stated. The man who suffered this injury was Serg. Freemon, who rallied his troop, although his nose was cut completely off. It was Pte. Byrne, who, though wounded in two places refused to fall out, and shouted, 'Fall in, 2 troop.' He has been mentioned for the V.C. for his brave rescue of Lieut. Molyneux, whom he fetched right out from the middle of the Dervishes. Another very brave deed was that of Pte. Brown, who, although wounded in two places, rescued Pte. Rowlett, who was badly injured. Rowlett belongs to Fareham, and is seriously hurt in both arms. Pte. Ayton also did a very gallant deed in rescuing a wounded comrade. These have all been recommended for recognition, and it is hoped that they will get the V.C. Pte. Pedder has likewise been recommended for his bravery in catching two stray horses admist the Dervishes, in order that Surgeon Major Pinches might escape. Capt. Kenna, Lieut. de Montmorency, and Corpl. Swarbuck have also been brought to notice for their recovery of Lieutenant Grenfell's body. But there were many instances which occurred of men who deserved mention, and a good many have been recommended for recognition.'

"GERMAN CRITICISM" A REPLY AND A DISCLAIMER.

Asked if he had seen the way in which the German Military Attache criticised the charge, Col. Martin replied: "Yes, but I did not pay much attention to his remarks, as he has forced them on quite erroneous grounds. In the first place, he was not there, and has no knowledge of the actual situation. The guns were never in danger, and we did not charge to save them. Again, he says, that we had no patrols out. That is wrong. In fact, it is quite inaccurate throughout his criticism. We were sent to heal the enemy off from Omdurman and we did it. We drove them first into the fire of No. 32 Field Battery, and then into the Infantry fire, where they were exterminated. If cavalry are going to wait first to calculate the strength of the foe, and are only to attack if they find him weak enough what is the use of them on the field of battle! The 21st Lancers were a fine body of men. Nearly all had over six years' service, they were splendidly, mounted, and, in my opinion, we could have gone through twice as many of the enemy as we did."

In regard to the German criticism referred to, however, the *North-German Gazette* has published the following official communique:—"An English journal recently received intelligence from Cairo to the effect that the German Captain von Tiedemann, attached to the Anglo-Egyptian army, had passed an unfavourable judgment upon the the strategical and tactical conduct of the Sudan expedition. We are authorised to state that this information is entirely erroneous, and that, on the contrary, Herr von Tiedemann in his official reports bestowed upon the excellent conduct of the Sudan campaign and, in particular, upon the eminent military qualities of the Chief in-Command, Lord Kitchener, that praise which, according to the universal opinion of experts, was well deserved."

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON EMPIRE EXPANSION.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P., presided on Oct. 12 at the thirty-fifth dinner or the National Leberal Club's Political Economy Circle, held at the club. After dinner Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne contributed a paper on the "Economics of Empire," which was taken as read so as to allow of a full discussion.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., in opening the discussion, dealt chiefly with the question of Empire expansion, and the arguments used for and against the process. We could not justify our own action in certain portions of the globe in the light of subsequent events, and we could only justly congratulate ourselves as far as this—that we were not the worst offenders. Our offence had been great, but the offence of the Congo Free State and other bodies and Governments had been greater still. In Liberalism there were two schools—the older one, which saw rather the danger of expansion than its advantages; and the younger school, which was in favour of what they called pegging out claims for posterity. On one point the two schools could unite, for it was admitted by both that expansion could not be justified to the world or to ourself unless it could be conducted with a due regard to our own interest and the interest of the natives. We were directly responsible for much of the cruelty and oppression that had taken place, and the only guarantee for the protection of the peoples in our various spheres of influence was in the public conscience. Therefore those at home should hold out a helping hand to the few in these spheres—often a very feeble minority—who desired to inform us of what was being done to the unfortunate people in such spheres in the pursuit of commerce. As regards that, they could all unite. He agreed with Mr. Chamberlain "That our rule over these territories can only be justified if we can show it adds to the happiness and prosperity of the people." But it was in the working of this principle that the difficulty occurred. Unfortunately there was no impartial tribunal to which the people could appeal. What we should aim at was a knowledge of the facts, and knowing them we should uphold the right. To far-off territories we should insist that the men who were put in authority were fitted in every way for the work—able and fair-minded men. There should be as litte interference as possible with the native system of government and ordinary mode of life. There were plenty of men capable of ruling fairly, and care should be taken that only such men were entrusted with authority. Directly an attempt was made to raise taxation through native agencies, horrors such as had been witnessed in the Congo Free State occurred. We must make up our minds that these spheres of influence could not be easily made to pay. If we attempted to raise taxation at first it must be through the employment of tyrannous natives. He, therefore, urged that our efforts should be directed towards the least possible interference with the native system of rule, and that we should send out for the headships the most highly-trained and responsible men we could secure. (Cheers.)

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

A VERY curious educational experiment is being made in France, according to the *Outlook*. Le Comte de Mauny-Talvande, who recently married Lady Mary Byng, lately a maid-of-honour to the Queen, has (says that paper) taken a lease of the Chateau d'Azayle-Rideau. It is a lovely example of Renaissance architecture, perched on a broad island embraced by the River Indre. The park is well wooded and the waters overshadowed by weeping willows His idea is to receive young English-men during the interregnum between the university and their career, whether in the Army, the Civil Service, diplomacy, or of enterprise in our Colonies. They are treated as guests, and the association is founded on honourable understandings. In the first place, every one engages to talk nothing but French; in the second, more broadly, everyone undertakes to enter into the spirit of the experiment—that is, to live a reasonable life of mental and bodily activity in a thoroughly French milieu. "Professseurs from the neighbouring University of Tours deliver lectures on literature or history. Excursions are made to the many historic castles in the neighbourhood—Chenonceaux, Amboise, Loches Chinon, Langeais—impregnated with historical associations, and the filled with pictures of historical characters. Afterwards essays are written on the lectures and excursions French comedies are acted, and so forth. Meanwhile those who are studying for examinations for the Civil Service or their degree have every facility. There is a good library in the chateau and a famous collection of pictures, including some of the most celebrated Clouets. The five circular towers at the angles of the Chateau afford in their four storeys twenty circular studies, any one of which would enchant the heart of an over worked man of letters. In short "(adds the corerspondent)," if it be possible to re-create a mediæval university the best chance is offered by Azay. The students meet the residents of the neigbourhood in social intercourse, come into contact at official fetes with the Maire and Perfet, follow the evolutions of the manœuvres, and have only themselves to thank if they do not acquire a thorough knowledge of French life and the perfect facility in the french language. The Comte de Mauny hopes that this knowledge of France at her best, the France of agriculture, and civil and military administration, may do a great deal to abolish the ignorance of French ways upon which so much of British antipathy is founded."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

IS THERE A FRENCH NOBILITY?

THE article contributed to the *Revue des Revues* by the Vicomte A. de Royer, who asks the pertinent question: "Is there a French Nobility?" has naturally attracted a considerable amount of attention. The conclusion that of 45,000 "noble" families only 450 could substantiate a claim to ancient lineage supplies the answer to the question. It is worth noting that in his able work on "France," published early in the present year, Mr. J. E. C. Bodley devoted several pages to this very subject, and arrived at conclusions not very different from those of M. de Royer. Naturally enough, the statements of an Englishman, printed in English, did not arouse the interest of French people in general. Mr. Bodley declares that "so multitudinous are the persons who assume noble affixes according to their fancy, that outside those of the chiefs of Ducal houses, no Frenchman but a learned expert can judge whether a title held by one of his countrymen, whatever his social position, be his due heritage or an unwarranted assumption." He proceeds to point out that the confusion is rendered far greater than it otherwise would be by the fact that thousands of those who assume bogus titles are really of noble origin. The more plausible of these sham Counts and Barons persuade themselves that since under the ancient Monarchy they would have enjoyed certain privileges from the accident of birth, and since "the only modern compensation" for the disappearance of such privileges is the use of a title, they have the right to use one. "If the ancient gentry and the cadets of once great houses," writes Mr. Bodley, "are willing to take such liberties with the usages of their Order, the scions of the Revolutionary nobility of the Empire naturally do likewise; while multitudes of others follow suit who can trace no connection either with the courtiers of Versailles or the Magistrates of the Ancient Regime, with Napoleon's soldiers of fortune and functionaries, or with anyone who has ever been granted a title by a ruler of France. It is obvious that a man who has some renown in literature or art, or even in industry, could not suddenly announce to the world that he had made himself a marquis or a baron; but, considering that any French citizen may assume a title with perfect impunity, and that its assumption in time may increase his own consideration, as well as augment the dowries he may demand for his sons when he arranges their marriages, it is surprising that obscure people of independent means remain in France who have the self-restraint not to endow themselves with these ornamental advantages."

FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

M. LE MYRE DE VILERS, ex-Governor of Indo-China, and Envoy in Madagascar, a Colonial administrator, with an honourable record, is engaged in exposing the way in which justice is too often misadministered in the French Colonies. Several weeks ago the particulars of one case which the Deputy for Cochin China had brought to the notice of the Minister of Justice, were published, and he has now (says the *Manchester Guardian*) drawn the attention of the Minister of the Colonies to very gross cases of the perversion of justice at Thudi and Tong-king. At the former Colony a native charged with theft was subject to the most horrible and brutal torture by the complainant, in the presence of the interim Governor. In another case, in the same Colony, a Greek subject killed a Galla by kicking him in the stomach. He was fined 300 rupees and expelled from the Colony. M. le Myre de Vilers gives the name of his informant and demands an inquiry. The Tong-king case throws a vivid flash of light on the reasons why France has made such a dismal failure of her colonising experiments. There has been recently a readjustment of local taxation in Tong-king, and the headmen of a village, believing themselves to be aggrieved by the new assessment, laid their case before an advocate practising at Hanoi with a view to its presentation to the local authorities. The authorities requested the advocate to disclose the names of his clients, so that inquiries might be made. This he did; whereupon a proclamation was at once issued in the offending village stating that by employing the services of an advocate in a manner which was exclusively within the competence of the administrative authorities those moving in the affair had made themselves liable to punishment. The Mayor was accordingly condemned to be imprisoned for a month and to receive fifty strokes with the rattan. The notables to the number of five days' imprisonment and forty strokes. M. le Myre de Vilers tells the Minister that it is senseless acts of brutality such as these that provoke rebellion; and he adds that he doubts if the Spanish administration of Cuba and the Philippines afforded a parallel for such arbitrary and brutal conduct. An attested copy of the proclamation accompanied the letter.

DECLARED TOUTS.

THE District Judge of Saharanpur, Mr. E. O. Leggatt, has dealt with a case in which the Bar Committee of Saharanpur applied that the undermention ed persons should be declared touts, under Act XI of 1896,—namely, Madho Ram, Bhoora, Sri Ram, Sajjad Hussein, and Mohamad Anis. The Court delivered the following decision:—

In September 1897 the Bar Committee of the district, through the Chairman, Mr. Bomonji, presented a report to my predecessor, Mr. Tweedy, alleging that certain persons were touts and asking the Judge to take action against them. On this report Mr. Tweedy passed an order dated 22nd November 1897, directing that lists of the persons named by the Bar Committee were to be posted with a notice that any of the persons mentioned in these lists would be notified as a tout unless within ten days he showed cause before the District Judge. No later order of Mr. Tweedy appears on the file, but the report of the Bar Committee of 10th February 1898 shows that an order had been passed by Mr. Tweedy on the 8th December 1897, directing the Bar Committee to take the statement of the men suspected of being touts and of their witnesses. This order was carried out, and this report together with the records of the statements of the suspected touts and their witnesses was the result. The Bar Committee have come to the conclusion that five men—1 Bhura, 2 Madho, 3 Sri Ram, 4 Sajjad Hussein, 5 Mohamad Anis are touts. After receipt of this report Mr. Tweedy, on the 22nd March last, himself took the statement of the suspected men, and of witnesses representing the Bar Committee. At this stage the case was left by him, and I have had no time to take up the matter until now. It only remains for me to pass orders. Bhura has never appeared to answer the charge against him. As to the other four men, against Madho, Sri Ram, and Sajjad Hussein, there is ample ground for concluding that they are touts. This would appear from the evidence of their own witnesses almost as clearly as from their general reputation as evidenced by members of the Local Bar. In regard to Mohamad Anis I think there is room for doubt. The evidence against him is much more scanty than against the other men, and what there is, is not convincing. I give him the benefit of the doubt. The result is that I order that the following men be proclaimed as touts:—Bhura, Gujar pareettage, residence Chandanpur; Madho, son of Ganput Rai, Mahajan of Saharanpur; Sri Ram, son of Perbhu Lal, Mahajan of Saharanpur; Sajjad Hussein, son of Zulfikar Ali Sayed of Saharanpur, near Imambara Khurd. The names of these men will be posted in my Court and in every Court subordinate to mine in the Judicial Division, and I hereby order, under section 30, Act No. XVIII of 1879, as amended by Act. XI of 1896, Legal Practitioners' Act, that the abovementioned man be excluded from the precincts of each of the Courts above mentioned.

THE RUSSIAN LINES OF MARCH IN ASIA.

THE railway advance of Russia through Siberia to China has of late formed a question of such practical politics as to divert attention from her not less important advance towards India. To many it will come as a surprise that next month the Trans-Caspian Railway will run trains to the Afghan frontier, within ninety-five easy miles of Herat. But those who have carefully watched Russia's railway development in Asia will recognise in the completion of the Merv-Kushk line merely one more stage in the great task which Russia deliberately set herself after the Crimean War. Checked in her attempt at European extension seawards to the south-west she launched her pent-up forces against the unorganised and almost illimitable areas of Asia. With an inflexible purpose, to which the English would be the first nation to accord respect, the Ministers of successive Tsars have not only turned the flank of the old Eastern question, but have created a new Eastern Empire which immensely increases their influance in European affairs. Denied for a time an outlet towards the Mediterranean, they have won an outlet on the China Sea. Forty years ago the vast intermediate spaces might well appear to render such a task impracticable, and useless alike for political and mercantile purposes even if it could be accomplished. But with the aid of the railway, a resource unknown to the Asia of 1894, Russia has made the task both a practicable and a fruitful one. As we built up our Asiatic dominions by the ocean-going ship, so Russia has built up hers by the iron road, and durning the last forty years her advance represents, in one of its aspects, the struggle of the railway against sea power. Russia has now two great lines of railway in Asia—the northern one through Siberia, with a measurable distance of completion, to the Manchurian coast; and the southern one by way of the Caspian, now opened to the heart of Central Asia. The plan on which the two systems have been laid out includes their junction by a line from Omsk on the northern route to Tashkend, the new capital of Russian Central Asia, on the southern railway. The united resources of North and South Russia in Europe, and of the northern and southern provinces of Russia in Asia will thus be capable of concentration either to-wards China or on our Indian frontier.—*The Times*

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE TRANSVAAL.

THE important nature of the results of the negotiations which were conducted during the summer between England and Germany is no longer doubtful, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. From the admissions and reservations in the well-informed Press, the scope at least of these results is manifest enough. Thus the *Post* states that "the agreement only touches English and German interests in Africa without interfering with matters affecting Asia Minor, Egypt, China, or any other districts where other Powers are concerned." Further, it deals in particular with Delagoa Bay. This is evident from the vigorous effort now being made to justify the departure of the German Government from its attitude as defined by the late Foreign Secretary, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, in his despatch of February 1st, 1895. The German Colonial Society has addressed a memorial to the Imperial Chancellor in which it appeals to that despatch as an authoritative statement of German policy. Now, the despatch declared that the material interests which Germany had created by the construction of railways and the establishment of commercial relations with the Transvaal, required the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent State in accordance with the treaty of 1884, and likewise the continuance of the "status quo ante" as regards the railways and the harbour of Delagoa Bay. Every one knows how Baron Marschall's claims was interpreted and repudiated by the Government and the people of the British Empire, and the world is also aware of the meaning which was attached to it by the Boers themselves and the approval with which it was greeted by the South African Republic. It is now semi-officially stated in Berlin that the "material interests" to which Baron Marschall referred may be safeguarded in a variety of ways, and that opinions as to the best manner of maintaining them" may change in accordance with circumstances." It can no longer be doubted that the manner in which the Government of the South African Republic interpreted the policy of Germany is now out of date. The reception of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic envoy of the Transvaal, when he came to Berlin some ten days ago to present his credentials was attended by incidents which must be

A REVELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT

that sent him. It might have been easy for him to explain that he was not received by the Emperor since His Majesty's arrangements precluded the possibility of his being in Berlin. But it is now universally acknowledged that Herr von Derenthall, the German Minister to Lisbon, who received Dr. Leyds in the absence of the Secretary and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, communicated to the transvaal envoy a very emphatic and "urgent" message from the Emperor to the effect that "he and his Government should at least cease to agitate in German journals against the Anglo-German agreement."

Dr. Leyds protested, but Herr von Derenthall, simply "shrugged his shoulders and said that he had carried out his instructions and could do no more." Dr. Leyds was not stopped protesting. He says that in Pretoria people are innocent and ignorant of the great Press organizations which are at the disposal of European Governments. It is true that "several German journals received messages by cable from Pretoria," but this connection was not "a direct official one." Before leaving the subject of Dr. Leyds' indignant protests I may mention as a fact which in itself speaks volumes for the nature of the "connection that was not directly official" tha two of the journals in receipt of special telegrams from Pretoria were the "Hamburger Nachrichten' and the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" both of them distinguished by the virulence of their attacks upon the Uitlanders Empire. The telegrams were insincere and unimportant, and not in all conscience and there is a certain pathos in the plea of the Transvaal envoy that the very latest of these despatches was merely to the effect that although intelligence of an Anglo-German agreement had been received in Pretoria "confidance in Germany had not been lost."

THE WHOLE SEMI-OFFICIAL APPARATUS IS NOW AT WORK

in defence of the latest attitude of Germany towards England and towards African questions in general. It is very justly asserted by the *Post* that the charge brought against the German Government by a section of the Press to the effect that they have simply "laid down their arms before England in Africa" need not be considered, and that "in leading circles it is regarded with the utmost coolness." The semi-official organ says that the common sense of the German nation may be trusted not to cherish any such delusion, and it might have added that the common sense of the subjects of the Queen throughout her Empire may be trusted to repudiate any bargain unfair to Germany as it would have had to be purchased by the voluntary sacrifice of explicit British rights in Delagoa Bay or elsewhere. Mutatis mutandis, many of the arguments of the Post may doubtless be applied to the attitude of British subjects at home and in the colonies towards the still unknown Provisions of the agreement. "In view of the events of recent years, the confidence of all Patriotic Germans" and Englishmen "may be asked for during this period of transition." After protesting against the idea so prevalent in Germany that "Delagoa Bay is a kind of German national shrine" and that "Germany has Delagoa Bay at her disposal," the semi-official organ points out how much better it is that if the Bay must inevitably become British this change should be attended by guarantees for German interests. "We believe that we can assert that apart from many other concessions, German commercial interests in Delagoa Bay and the adjacent territories have been completely safeguarded." German journals, in their laudable zeal to justify the agreement, doubtless overshoot the mark when they suggest that concessions have been made by the British Government "in exchange" for German recognition of the British right of preemption in Delagoa Bay, a right which required no extraneous support and which, as they themselves admit, could have been enforced with the utmost ease had it been challenged. The Post finally protests against the inference drawn from some of the Emperor's recent speeches that "in German foreign policy there has been

A CHANGE FAVOURABLE TO THE AIMS OF ENGLAND."

Patriotic German pessimists are assured that "the latest phase of the African policy of Germany will honourably stand the test of the public opinion of Germany and of all Europe." The National Zeitung" after defending the policy of the Emperor, expresses the opinion that the Transvaal will remain an independent State in the sense of the treaty of 1884, and adds that "the rifles of the Boers will in case of necessity take care of that."

I may usefully mention that in commercial circles in Britain the news of the agreement and of the repudiation by the German Government of the anti-English agitation of the Boers has been received with unmixed satisfaction.

LORD ONSLOW ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Earl of Onslow, Under-Secretary for India, speaking on Oct. 7 at Woking said that he was grieved to say the plague in India was increasing rather than diminishing in virulence this year, chiefly in the Embay Presidency. The Government had just decided to appoint a commission, not in any way rdecting on the plague administration hitherto adopted, with a view to obtaining a trustworthy scientific opinion as to the manner in which the disease was communicated, the causes of the outbreaks in different parts of India, and the circumstances influencing their growth and decline. It will consist of a president and two scientific exerts from this country, and one or two civil officers of large India experience. In addition to the subjects mentioned, it would inquire into the effects of the various systems of curative inoculation, and preventive which had been in use during the last two years. Since January forty-three male doctors, two lady doctors, and twenty-five lady nurses had been sent out from this country. Lord Curzon, he was happy to say, would not have to contend with a depleted treasury, for the position in India was now very different from what it was at the time of the famine. The harvest generally had been excellent and the prospects of the autumn crop were good, and a very great portion of the area which went out of cultivation last year had been reopened. The railway earnings, which were a good test of prosperity, of the five months, April to August, showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent. on those of the corresponding period of 1897 and were in advance of any previous year. The cotton goods imported had increased by £1,500,000, and the balance of exports over imports in favour of India had risen from £4,840,000 to £13,710,000, an increase of £8,870,000. (Cheers.)

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JOCKEYS AND THEIR METHODS.

THREATENED REVOLUTION OF THE TURF.

TOD SLOAN'S success as a jockey threatens, says the Daily Mail," to revolutionise racing methods. At present Sloan and his peculiar style of riding are the sensation of the turf world throughout the United Kingdom. Nobody else in England rides now, or ever has ridden, like Tod Sloan. His seat in the saddle, the extraordinary manner in which he crouches down behind the head of the horse, the ungainly position he occupies, are entirely at variance with all the traditions of the English turf. But they are amazingly successful. Sloan appeared for the first time in England in the autumn of last year, when he was brought over by Lord William Beresford. His first appearance on an English race tack excited only ridicule. But in a few days he began to win on horses, that were supposed to have no chance of coming in first. Sloan finished last year's season with twenty wins out of fifty-three mounts—a proportion that has rarely been excelled in England. On the last day his riding, when he won four out of five races, and was second in the fifth, excited widespread comment.

Sloan appeared again in England three weeks ago. His proportion of wins out of mounts this year has exceeded that of last year. Up to Tuesday evening, he had won eighteen races out of thirty-four. He was a close second in many of the races he lost, and rode only a few favourites. His success has been so great that bookmakers have united in refusing to allow bettors to back Sloans mounts, insisting that they must name the horse. On Friday of last week, Sloan won five out of seven races at Newmarket, was second in the sixth, and the horse bolted in the seventh. This performance has twice been beaten in England, and has several times ben beaten by Sloan himself in America. Sloan has at least three times

WON FIVE OUT OF FIVE RACES.

George Fordham at the Bibury meeting here was successful in seven races, which included a dead heat on Athena in the Hamilton Post Sweepstakes, but in the decider he was beaten by Leonie. Fred Archer at Lewes, on October 5th, 1832, rode six winners, being his only mounts. Archer rode five winners on one day five times. Of living jockeys T. Loates rode five winners, July 23th, 1889, and on May 2nd, 1896, won all the fine races in which he rode. Seth Chandlee rode five consecutive winners in 1893. At the same time no one denies the great perfection of Sloan's riding as proved by the results. His continued successes have created a sensation which the English turf has not experienced for years.

Sloan says that his amazing success is to a large extent due to a new style of riding, based on scientific principles, of which he claims to be the discoverer. Some of the best authorities on the turf agree in attributing Tod Sloan's wonderful success to the new and peculiar manner in which he sits upon the horse. One authority on this subject says that all that is needed to make a Sloan is "a short legged young lad" and that if the Jockey Club allow Sloan to go on he intends to start in at once with the raw material and will turn out a crop of Sloans in short order. This gentleman has written a letter to the "Spotsman" in which he says that

TODS LOAN IS A "TRICK RIDER."

After observing what he calls the "trick," he himself, (he say), has ridden on an inferior horse in Sloan's manner and beaten a superior animal. "I have no wish to rob Sloan of his wonderful trick (continues the correspondent), but as an owner, trainer, and jockey for nearly forty years, I think it will do racing no good by him continuing to ride here, for, like the crack spot-stroke player at billiards, he will spoil the genuine game. It is right enough for the 'merry punter;' in fact, it is Klondike at home for him, but if every one backs Sloan where is the bookie to come in?"

"It's all right for those with long purses, who can afford to pay Sloan a big retainer, which is got back in once by those who gamble. But how about the owner who races for the pleasure of the thing, and the small fry owners that could not afford to pay Sloan big fee? They have no earthly chance, and if they take my advice they will wait and see if Sloan rides, refuse to run against him and allow him a walk over.

"It's unfair to all our jockeys, it's unfair to all owners that cannot have his services as the trick is 14lb. certain in favour of any horse ridden as Sloan rides. You will say, Why don't other jockeys copy him? I say the present crop of riders, with a few exceptions, are not built that way, but if the Jockey Club allows this 'Spot Stroke Player' to go on—I mean this trick ride to go on—I shall at once start making a few jockeys out of some raw material. It only wants a short-legged young lad to start with, one that has never known another style for choice, and you can soon have

A FEW MORE SLOANS RIDING."

The "Daily Telegraph" discussing the same matter says:—It can, we think, be shown that two, if not three of the greatest English jockeys of this century—Jem Robinson, George Fordham, and Fred Archer—rode more in Sloan's crouching style than any of their opponents in the saddle. As regards Jem Robinson, there are few left who can remember some of his most magnificent efforts in the saddle, such as his victory on Flatcatcher for the Two Thousand in 1848, his dead-heat on Rossborough for the Doncaster St. Leger of 1850, which Voltigeur won in the deciding heat, and (perhaps the most striking of all) his victory on Rathmines for the Houghton Handicap in 1849. Those, however, who are old enough to travel back in memory for fifty years will recall that Jem Robinson generally distributed his weight by placing it upn the withers of his horse, as was abundantly demonstrated when, in the St. Leger of 1850 he came with Rossborough, in the last few strides, so that Job Marson, the rider of Voltigeur, was completely unnerved. Job Marson was famous for

RIDING BOLT UPRIGHT,

and, according to the late Lord Ribblesdale--no mean judge, by the way, of racing, which he owed mainly to the hints given him by General Peel whose, stud he bought in 1855—Marson was seen at his best when, sitting as straight and stiff in the saddle as an automation, he won several two year old races upon Kingston, one of the lot bought by Lord Ribblesdale from General Peel. Again, in the race for the Two Thousand Guiness just fifty years ago, which Jem Robinson won upon Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher, the great jockey lent forward upon his horse's withers so much that he was unnoticed by most of the onlookers, who were watching the race between Mr Payne's Glendower and Mr. Moore's Blaze, who finished close to the judge's chair, whereas Flatcatcher finished close to the cords—there were no white rails then

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DISINFECTING soaps are now so common that Dr Reithoffer has made a study of their merits, and finds that ordinary mottled soap, white almond soap perfumed with trobenzine, and hard potash soap, are very hurtful to the cholera microbe. As the soapy water with which we wash is stronger than his experimental solutions we may infer that in washing our hands or clothes with these soaps we are likely to kill the germs of cholera. Stronger solutions (10 per cent. of soap) are required to kill the germs of typhoid. None of these soaps kill the pyogenic microbe. After washing, the hands may be rinsed in a stronger disinfectant.

It is believed that in times of plague rats as well as men are affected by it, and there is evidence to show that the plague was probably spread in Calcutta by rats. Before any cases in human beings were observed an unusual number of dead rats were found in the wharves where ships unload, and examination proved them to be infected with the plague.

Dr. Von Welsbach, the well-known inventor of an incandescent system of gas lighting, has brought out a new filament for electric glow lamps which is made of the metal osmium. The filament is coated with thoria, an oxide which resists fusion by heat in a high degree.

Herren Friedlander and Kayser claim to have discovered helium in the atmosphere, and Mr. Baly, of University College, corroborates their statements. Helium, of course, is the light gas present in the corona of the sun, and but recently discovered in the earth. Since it occurs in the atmosphere it seems probable that the mysterious yellow line in the spectrum of the aurora is owing to it.

According to Messrs. Bone and Wilson, in a paper to the Chemical Society of London, acetylene gas when exposed in sealed glass tubes to the sunlight is gradually decomposed, and a faint brown deposit is observable at the end of two or three days. This deposit is being investigated, but it appears to be a dense hydro-carbon. Something useful may yet be made of this discovery.

The rise of land about Hudson Bay is said to be the most remarkable in the world. Within the memory of men new islands and beaches from 20 to 70 feet above water have appeared, and old channels for ships have grown too shallow. The bay itself must inevitably turn into a plain or saltmarsh if the rise goes on much longer, and thus a large territory be added to the Dominion.

A recent traveller among the Indians of Canquinarn in the Amazon region between the rivers Embyra and Embyrasu (see the "Geographical Journal") says they employ a wireless telephone. It is made by digging a hole in the ground inside the house and laying the bottom with coarse sand well piled. On this is laid a wooden drum, or hollow cylinder of wood half filled with fine sand and layers of broken wood, bone, and powdered nica. The upper part of the cylinder, which is empty, rises above the floor of the hut, and is closed by leather, then wood, and lastly india-rubber. Outside the cylinder is packed round with fragments of wood, leather and resins, which is covered with hard rubber at the level of the soil. To use the apparatus the drum is struck by a wooden hammer, and the vibration is evidently transmitted through the soil. The answer is heard in the drum, which acts as a resonance chamber. Messages can thus be sent over 1,500 yards from house to house.

One way of showing that the moon has no atmosphere is to observe the appearance of a star as it emerges from behind the lunar disc; and it has been found lately that the most delicate photographs do not indicate any perceptible change. So that if the moon has any atmosphere it must be exceedingly rare.

According to "Symon's Monthly Meteorological Magazine," quoting the Bulletin of the Royal Geographical Society of Irkutsk, life in Werchojansk, Siberia the coldest place in the world (lat. 57°:34' N. and long. 133° 51' E.) is not so very unpleasant. The mean temperature of January is 48° F. below zero, and the lowest observed is 90° F. below zero, or 122° of frost; but the air is so dry and still as a rule that the intense cold is unfelt. During the summer the temperature sometimes rises to 86° F in the shade, but it freezes at night. The end of summer is often accompanied by heavy rains and floods. There are few or no trees, but open meadows, and the people live on fur-bearing animals, hares, fish, cattle, and reindeer. Eight cows are required to support a family, four being milked in summer and two in winter. Milk is the principal food, and the teats of the cows are protected with felt in winter time when they are allowed to go outside.

The Icelanders are now agitated about the fishing interest, which brings not only Danish, British, and French, but even American boats to their shores in large numbers. The Icelanders begin to fear that all this competition will cause a dearth of the fish, which for them would mean starvation. Every fishing season about a thousand foreign boats arrive at the island, of which 160 are French, mostly from Brittany.

The supply of fish is declining, some think because of a change of currents, or a failure of nourishment, others because of the British and American steam trawlers, or, as the "Fjallkonan," an Icelandic journal, calls them, "trowlers." The Bretons are said to keep outside of the shore limits and respect the rights of the natives better than the British or Americans. By day these are said to keep a proper distance, but after dark to run inshore, and as the Danish Government have only one gunboat to watch the coasts they can often do so with impunity. Moreover, the Danes themselves have started a company of steam trawlers, and the Icelanders, unable to get protection from Copenhagen, are now in favour of home rule or independence.

Successful experiments have been made in planting the prairies of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, and Utah with trees, not for the sake of timber, but to ameliorate the climate by breaking the force of the wind and increasing the humidity. It is proposed to continue the work as the country is gradually settled up.

The face-painting of American Indians, which is still carried on in British Columbia, is the subject of an illustrated monograph by Dr. Frank Boaz, published in the American Museum of Natural History. The complex and highly conventional designs are, it appears, symbolic in character.

The boulder of gypsum recently found in the boulder clay of great Crosby has been presented to the District Council, and will be erected in the town. The stone weighs 13 tons and is of irregular shape. Where it drifted during the Ice Age is not yet certified. An iron railing will be put round to protect it.

M. De Menaceine, a Russian doctor, concludes from observations that persons who blush, laugh, or weep readily, and whose pulse quickens easily, are most liable to sleeplessness, which he declares arises generally from overwork of mind or body, or emotional excitement just before bed-time. There is an excess of blood in the brain which dilates the blood vessels, and may paralyse them. Extreme cold produces the like result. Some think that more sleep is required by persons deficient in the red corpuscles of the blood. Many authorities agree in supposing that sleep is needed in proportion to the strength of the consciousness.

A peculiar and certainly valuable process to impart the lustre of metal to ordinary wood, without injuring its natural qualities, is described in the Paris Annales Forestieres. The wood is laid, according to its weight, for three or four days in a caustic alkaline solution, such as, for instance, of calcined soda, at a temperature of 75° to 90° Celsius. Then it is at once placed in a bath of calcium hydrosulphite, to which, after twenty-four to thirty-six hours, a saturated solution of sulphur in caustic potash is added. In this mixture the wood is left for forty-eight hours at 35° to 50° Celsius. It will be seen from this description that the process is somewhat laborious, and requires much time, but the effect is said to be astonishing. When the wood thus prepared, after having been dried at a moderate temperature, is polished by means of a smoothing iron, the surface assumes a very handsome metallic lustre. The effect of this metallic gloss is still more pleasing if the wood is rubbed with a piece of lead, zinc, or tin. If it is subsequently polished with a burnisher of glass or porcelain, the wood actually gains the brilliancy of a metallic mirror, whereby, of course, handsome effects in wood ware can be obtained. Withal, the wood remains very firm and durable.

Nernst, of Gottingen, according to the "Revue Scientifique," has invented a new form of electric [illegible] that seems destined to have a great future. It [illegible] differs from the ordinary incandescent [illegible] using a filament of magnesia mixed with [illegible] so that the vacuum becomes unnecessary. [illegible] of the Nernst lamp is not a conductor [illegible] but becomes one when it is heated; it [illegible] brilliant light. It is not decomposed [illegible] requires a current much less intense [illegible] than the present lamps. It only [illegible] them, to find a practical method of [illegible] before lighting, since the necessary [illegible] furnished directly by the current.

[illegible] says that, "H. Weller found [illegible] alcohol, to the extent of 0·93 per [illegible] a large dairy attached to an [illegible] where the cows were fed on distillery [illegible] 5·9 per cent. of alcohol." [illegible] per in alcohol than most beers. [illegible] It was given was not stated. [illegible] was perfectly fresh, free from [illegible] aspects normal, having a specific [illegible] with total solids of 3·37 per cent.,

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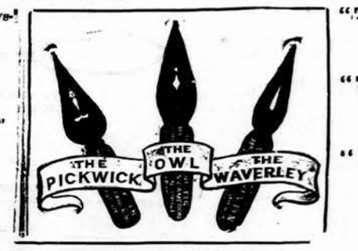

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof.

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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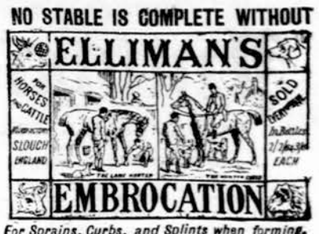

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

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Thomson's Slotted Rivets,

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs. It means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India.

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 71, Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

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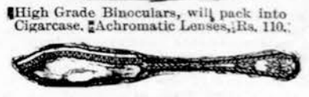
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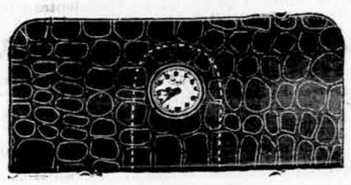
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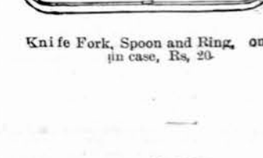
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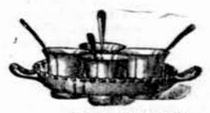
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Perfect health
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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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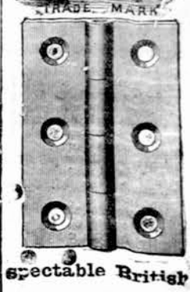

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